The New-York Times.

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THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

LATEST FROM ROANOKE ISLAND.

Official List of Killed Fifty, and Wounded Two Hundred and Twenty-two.

Official List of Prisoners Two Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty-seven.

Thirty-five Hundred Stand of Arms and Seventy-five Tons of Ammunition Captured.

THE PRISONERS TO BE PAROLED.

Relief for the Wounded Sent Forward.

Corrected List of Killed and Wounded.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROANOKE ISLAND, Friday, Feb. 14, 1862.

The steamer *Picket*, Capt. J. POYNTON IVES' leaves here, to-day, for Hatteras Inlet, from which dispatches from Gen. BURNSIDE and Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH will be sent immediately to their respective Departments concerning the state of affairs in this Department. Among the passengers who will go by the *Picket* to Fortress Monroe are Chief-Engineer CHARLES A. HASWELL, who goes on business for the Expedition; Lieut.-Col. BETTS, Major KIMBALL and Lieut. CHIPP, of the Ninth New-York, (Hawkins Zouaves;) Col. KINGSBURY, of the Eleventh Connecticut; Lieut. BRANNON, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania; Adjutant DAYTON, of the Fifty-first New-York; Capt. JEPSON, of the Tenth Connecticut, wounded slightly in the head, who is commissioned to carry home the regimental color of the Thirty-first North Carolina Regiment; Lieut. BOWERS, of the gunboat *Pioneer*, sick with typhoid fever; E. K. Dow, who went out in charge of provisions sent to the loyal people of North Carolina from New-York and elsewhere; twenty-five non-commissioned officers and privates having in charge the bodies of Col. C. L. RUSSELL, Tenth Connecticut; Capt. HENRY, New-Jersey Ninth; Lieut. STILLMAN, Connecticut Tenth; Capt. HUBBARD, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, who died of typhoid fever; and J. T. BRONSON, Tenth Connecticut, who died Jan. 27, of diphtheria, on board of the steamer *New-Brunswick*.

The remains of Lieut.-Col. DE MONTEIL were to have come forward with the other four; they will be sent by the next conveyance. A. E. HAND, Purser of the steamer *Virginia*, has charge of his effects.

Mr. VIZETELLY, artist of the London *Illustrated News*; Mr. CROUNCE, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Mr. FITZPATRICK, of the *Herald*, and Mr. RITLEY, of the *Evening Post*, are also passengers.

Since the departure of the United States steamer *Stars and Stripes*, on Tuesday last, by which your correspondent sent forward full and exclusive details of the battle of Roanoke Island, and the brilliant operations of Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH and Commodore ROWAN, no startling movements have occurred. The Commanding Generals of the army have been occupied in preparations for making a forward movement with such materials and under such auspices as will insure further success to the Union arms in this State and its vicinity. The care of the wounded, the cleansing of the vessels, the proper distribution of the troops on board of their respective transports, in which they have nearly all been remembarked; the proper care and disposition of the large number of rebel prisoners on their hands; and the placing of the necessary provisions and water in the gunboats and transports, have been sufficient to keep the Generals actively employed. No time has been lost, however, for meantime we have been awaiting the arrival of the *Stars and Stripes* and other vessels, with a large assortment of supplies of all kinds, which Quartermasters LORING and TALMADGE will send forward immediately. These vessels are undoubtedly on their way and will reach Hatteras in a day or two.

THE WOUNDED.

As soon as possible after the battle, the wounded were conveyed to the very comfortable hospitals which the rebels had constructed at Camp Raleigh, where conveniences existed for properly attending to them. A portion of those whose wounds did not admit of their being removed still remain at Ashby's house, near the landing, and at Harmon's, while others were placed in comfortable quarters at Fort Barlow. Considering all the circumstances they are doing very well. Should the humane at home determine to send forward some of their surplus comforts for these brave men now suffering from grievous wounds received in battling for their country, they would be very timely, and would be most gratefully received. Gen. BURNSIDE has personally visited the wounded at their various quarters, and is most solicitous for their comfort and welfare. Gens. FOSTER, RENO and PARKE, have also been unceasing in their attentions to the wants of the wounded of their respective commands.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

In the haste with which the first list was made up, and owing to the fact that the wounded were widely separated, it was difficult to get a complete list, and no official list of the killed was made out. The list which I now send to you adds up as follows:

Killed in the army	42
Killed in the navy	8
Total killed	50
Wounded in the army	209
Wounded in the navy	13
Total wounded	222

These losses in the Navy include the attack made at Elizabeth City.

The official list of the prisoners now foots up as follows:

Surrendered to Gen. FOSTER	1,998
Surrendered to Gens. RENO and PARKE	520
Prisoners captured by the Navy	9
Total prisoners taken	2,527

The arms, on taking an inventory, counted up 3,500. They are assorted and, to a great extent, of an inferior kind—though, it must be confessed, they were pretty effectively used.

The ammunition which the rebels had accumulated on the island was much larger than was at first supposed. In the dépôt near Camp Raleigh *seven tons of fixed ammunition were discovered* concealed under ground; and there were immense quantities also found in the magazines at Forts Bartow, Blanchard and Weir's Point Battery, making *about seventy-five tons in all*. This must be a serious loss to the rebels.

On Wednesday the rebel officers, a full list of whom was sent with my account, were sent on board of the steamer *S. R. Spaulding* for better security, and for the purpose of separating them from the men. Here they have the use of the grand saloon, live like fighting-cocks, at a genteel table, and sleep at night in comfortable state-rooms, and on the whole, they have no occasion to find fault with their quarters or their fare. Gen. BURNSIDE, I understand, is anticipating some orders from the War Department, by which the rank and file will be paroled, or the large part of the prisoners will be exchanged at Fort Monroe. He says this is the largest elephant he ever had on his hands. The lack of transportation is not the least of he difficulties which stand in the way of disposing of them.

Personally it would no doubt be very gratifying to the rebel prisoners themselves, if they could be permitted to remain at Roanoke instead of being sent North at this unpleasant season of the year, or to be released on parole without going to Fortress Monroe. Experience, however, demonstrates that their oath of allegiance is never regarded, and is only taken to enable them to escape and join the rebel ranks again. Three or four officers captured here were made prisoners at Hatteras by Commodore STRINGHAM, and were afterwards released on their parole of honor.

FLAG OF TRUCE FROM GEN. WISE.

Gen. WISE, on learning of the defeat of his forces at Roanoke Island, and of the mortal wounding of his son, is reported to have been very much overcome. He was too ill to make much exertion, and was conveyed in a carriage from Nag's Head northward along the beach, beyond Colleton, from which he took a small vessel and crossed Currituck Sound, reaching Currituck Court-house on Monday. From this place he sent a flag of truce to Gen. BURNSIDE, requesting the body of his son, O. JENNINGS WISE, which, with the body of Capt. THOMAS COLES, also of the Wise Legion, were humanely delivered to the messenger. Dr. HOWARD COLES, the cousin of Capt. COLES, and the rebel post surgeon at Roanoke, was permitted to accompany their remains, after giving his parole not to serve again in the rebel army. COLES was formerly house surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, and is still a young man. The parents of THOMAS COLES, who are reported to be very respectable, and all good Union people, reside in Philadelphia.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is the official list of killed and wounded at the battle of Roanoke Island, Feb. 7, and in the naval engagement Roanoke Island, Friday, Feb. 6, and Monday, Feb. 9, near Elizabeth City:

WOUNDED AND KILLED OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

A. H. Foster, Captain, Co. D, Worcester—eye.
J. M. Rice, Surgeon, Worcester—ribs.
N. H. Foster, Second Lieutenant, Co. H, Brookfield—left elbow, fracture.
Horace E. Brooke, Corporal, Co. A, Worcester—ankle.
David B. Bigelow, Co. A—thigh.
Charles L. Barlett, Co. A.
S. S. Dresser, Co. A.
Henry F. Knox, Co. A, Holden—neck.
Edwin F. Pond, Co. B, Worcester—wrist.
John P. Buck, Co. C—skull, fracture.
Thos. N. Magre, Co. C—side, gunshot wound.
E. R. Graton, Co. C—chest.
Samuel Hall, Co. C—dangerous.
William Chaffe, or A. H. Holman, Co. C—neck, severe.
Albert F. Holm, Co. G—thigh.
C. H. Stratton, Co. C—right leg, amputated.
John Howard, Co. E—right leg.
D. M. Sheehan, Co. E.
Peter Brady, Co. E, Worcester—hip, slight.
John Howell, Co. E—fibia.
Thos. McKeon, Co. E, Worcester—wrist.
James Mitchell, Co. E—thigh.
Chas. H. Stratton, Co. F, Winchendon—leg.
Geo. W. Rice, Co. F—thigh, ball not extracted.
John A. Gilchrist, Co. F—lower jaw.
Ferdinand Schwam, Co. G, Clinton—hand.
Chris. Lienhardt, Co. G, Clinton—hand.
George Velter, Co. G, Clinton—arm.
John E. Reno, Co. G—left breast.
Christian Clapp, Co. G—left leg, amputated.
Daniel Williams, Co. G—left arm, amputated.
Wm. H. Everly, Co. H—thigh.
H. H. Ware, private, Co. H, Oakham—leg, flesh wound.
Geo. E. Kent, private, Leicester—side.
A. M. Cobleigh, private, Co. I.
Wm. L. Wheeler, private, Co. I—scalp, severe.
Silas F. Judson, private, Co. I—thigh.
J. S. Brown, Co. I—scalp, slight.
Silas F. Jillson, Co. I, Richmond, N. H—hip.
Frank Sibley, Co. K—thigh.
Samuel Thurston, Co. K—thighs.
E. T. Pratt, Co. K—thigh.
Total, 43.

Killed.

Randall Mann, Corporal, Co. H, Leicester, Mass.
Michael Brosnan, Co. E, Worcester, Mass.
Eugene Gantner, Co. G, Worcester, Mass.
Valentine Sulter, Co. G, Oxford, Mass.
Thos. Kelly, Co. I, New-Engville, Mass.
Levi Ball, Co. G or I, Gardner, Mass.
Total, 6. None missing.

WOUNDED OF NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

First Lieut. A. P. Webster, Co. G—gunshot wound of arm.
Second Lieut. G. W. Debevoise, Co. A—gunshot wound of side, slight.
Sergeant N. Cannon, Co. G—gunshot wound of side, slight.
Geo. H. Snow, Co. A—gunshot wound of forearm.
M. May, Co. A—gunshot wound of head.
J. Donovan, Co. A—gunshot wound of head.
W. Van Syckle, Co. E—gunshot wound of thigh.
J. Judge, Co. E—gunshot wound of leg.
H. Millinet, Co. E—gunshot wound of chin.
J. Erley, Co. G—gunshot wound of head.
R. Scanlon, Co. K—gunshot wound of shoulder.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE NINTH NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Capt. Joseph J. Henry, Co. H—concussion of breast.
Sergeant Austin E. Armstrong, Co. H—shot in the head.
Ridgway L. England, Co. M—shot in the head.
James Herber, Co. C—shot in the neck.
J. Van Dyke Blackwell, Co. F—shot in the groin.
Henry Alt, Co. G—shot in the head.
Geo. P. Dodds, Co. M.

Wounded.

John J. Eckle, Co. A—three fingers amputated.
William Miller, Co. A—shot in the leg.
Ferdinand Disbrow, Co. B—shot in the left arm.
Wallace N. Labone, Co. B—one finger amputated.
Job Heritage, Co. C—shot in the leg.
Joseph Atterson, Co. D—shot in the head.
David A. Johnson, Co. D—shot in neck, slight.
Joseph O. Kerson, Co. D—shot in arm.
Henry D. Phillips, Co. D—shot in scalp.
George R. North, Co. D—shot in chest.
James Hickman, Co. E—shot in finger, slight.
Samuel Blake, Co. F—shot in back.
Victor Williamson, Co. G—shot in mouth.
Benj. Rudinger, Co. G—shot in face.
Sergt. Frederick Hobart, Co. G—shot in scalp, slight.
Edward Clayton, Co. H—shot in cheek.
Wm. Aunrich, Co. H—shot in arm.
Corporal James Bowman, Co. I—shot in arm, slight.
Charles Keen, Co. I—shot in arm, slight.
W. J. Hartlive, Co. I—shot in leg.
Samuel Standcap, Co. I—shot in side, slight.
John Harvey, Co. I—shot in side, slight.
Corporal John Lawrence, Co. K—both legs amputated.
Corporal Levi Dupuy, Co. K—shot in side, slight.
Jonathan Burl, Co. K—one leg amputated.
Delancy M. Rose, Co. K—shot in leg.
Robert Arlow, Co. M—one leg amputated.
Killed, 6; wounded, 27.

KILLED AND WOUNDED TWENTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Second Lieut. John H. Goodwin, Jr., Co. B.
Sergeant Gamaliel H. Morse, Co. B.
John Shaw, Co. B.

Wounded.

Frank Howard, Co. I—severely in thigh.
John Battles, Co. D—slightly in shoulder.
W. H. H. Jennings, Co. D—slightly.
Mather K. West, Co. A—thigh slightly.
John B. Lake, Co. F—wrist slightly.
Francis Card, Co. F—slightly.
Horatio D. Allen, Co. A—slightly.
George Grant, Co. A—slightly.

KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

D. S. Foster, Captain, Co. D—leg broken, not bad.
F. A. Stearns, Lieutenant, Acting Adjutant—forehead, not bad.
Christopher A. Curtis, Sergeant, Co. E, West Boylston—leg, fleshy.
Fred. Sanderson, Sergeant, Co. A, Phillipsburgh—hand.
Fred. Tyas, Corporal, Co. H, Philadelphia—leg.
Reuben Weeks, Co. A, New Salem—thigh, severe.
C. N. Cobleigh, Co. A, Templeton—arm.
John Sheehy, Co. B—leg, severe.
James Kane, Co. B, Ucannon—thigh, severe.
John Somerville, Co. B, Springfield—arm, fleshy.
Samuel Ross, Co. B, Boston—arm, severe.
Edw. McDonald, Co. B, Somerside—side, severe.
Geo. P. Manning, Co. C, Harvard—thigh, dangerous.
Patrick Templeton, Co. C., Templeton—leg, amputation necessary.
Alex. Booly, Co. C, Spencer—shoulder, severe.
Addison March, Co. D—face.
Jas. Montgomery, Co. D, Harvard—thigh, dangerous.
Chas. J. Green, Co. D, Fitchburgh—leg, fleshy.
Geo. H. Hardy, Co. D, Harvard—leg, slight.
Amos H. Glenn, Co. D, Fitchburgh—shoulder, severe.
Henry H. Howard, Co. G—hips, fleshy.
E. H. Norcross, Co. G, South Boyleston—chest, dangerous.
G. H. Mathews, Co. D—chest, dangerous.
Seth H. Paine, Co. G—chest, dangerous.
Geo. D. Whitcomb, Co. G—shoulder.
George Booth, Co. K, North Adams—jaw.
Francis Smith, Co. H—wrist, slight.
J. P. Dixon, Co. B—slight.
Joseph Mead, Co. C—leg, slight.
Orrin Elmir, Co. D—thigh.
J. D. Whitney, Co. D—leg, slight.
A. Bigelow, Co. D—slight.
J. Delany, Co. D—slight.
E. F. Walt, Co. D—slight.
E. Kempton, Jr., Co. D—slight.
N. C. Dean, Co. D—slight.
G. E. Fay, Co. D—slight.
A. Littlefield, Co. G—slight.
C. H. Willson, Co. K—hand, slight.

Killed.

G. H. Henry, Corporal, Co. C.
Samuel D. Sargent, Co. C.
H. W. Battles, Co. D.
Wm. Hodgman, Co. D.
Joseph Hannon, Co. B.

KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE CONNECTICUT TENTH VOLUNTEERS.

Col. Charles L. Russell, Birmingham, Conn.—killed.
Second Lieut. Henry M. Stillman, Co. A, New-Haven—killed.
Erastus Verguson, Co. F, Greenville—killed.
Momus Goff, Co. H, New-London—mortally wounded, since died.
Dwight T. Lester, Co. H, New-London—mortally wounded, since died.
Leman Lave, Co. D, Kent—shot through the lungs.
Orville Owen, Co. D, Sharon—ball penetrated the skull.
Roger Hurlbutt, Co. D, Roxbury—badly wounded in thigh.
Capt. Robert Leggett, Co. H, New-London—flesh wound in the leg.
Capt. Benj. Jepson, Co. K, New-Haven—wounded in the head.
Sergeant Wm. M. Webb, Co. H, New-London—severely wounded in the knee.
Corp. Henry J. Hough, Co. H, New-Haven—severe flesh wound in the arm.
Corp. Eugene Root, Co. B, Coventry—two middle fingers of the left hand shot off.
Corp. Jedediah R. Gay, Co. H, Montvill—wounded in the hip.
John Gannon, Co. H, New-London, slightly wounded in the chin.
George Cook, Co. D, Sharon, slight wound in knee.
Alexander Palmatier, Co. D, Sharon, wound in foot.
Geo. W. Ramsay, Co. A, Winsted, wound in side.
Ezra D. Dickerman, Co. A, Mt. Carmel, wound in chin.
Elizur C. Johnson, Co. A, Branford, flesh wound in the arm.
Samuel E. Foote, Co. A, Guilford, slight wound in hand.
Andrew B. Judd, Co. A, Mt. Carmel, lost second finger, right hand.
Frank Rachor, Co. A, New-Haven, wound in thigh, not dangerous.
Wm. A. Thrall, Co. A, Wallingford, wound in hand.
Henry L. Parker, Co. A, slightly wounded.
Wm. S. Brockway, Co. A, Lyme.
Thomas J. Stillman, Co. A, Lyme, wound in head, not dangerous.
Wm. Davis, Co. D, Brookfield, jaw broken, not dangerous.
George Newell, Co. D, Canaan, slight wound in leg.
Alexander Wright, Co. D, Hartford, slightly wounded in both legs.
Levi A. Hamlin, Co. D, Warren—wound in side.
Edward Brague, Co. D, Warren—wound in leg.
Wm. Pectal, Co. D, Sharon—slightly wounded.
Reuben Speed, Co. D, Sharon—lost a finger of the left hand.
Jeremiah Collins, Co. F, Sprague—wound in the ankle.
Wm. Bailey, Co. H, Groton, Ct.—slightly wounded in hip.
Pilna Bartholomew, Co. H, Derby, Ct.—hip broken.
George H. Brown, Co. H, New-London—flesh wound in leg.
Halsey B. Colbert, Co. H, Waterford—badly wounded in leg.
Chas. H. Daniels, Co. H, Groton—ball through wrist.
George F. Daniels, Co. H, Groton—slightly wounded in back of head.
Patrick Denehey, Co. H, Groton—badly wounded in the leg.
Frederick C. Douglass, Co. H, New-London, bad wound in shoulder.
James Gaffney, Co. H, New-London, slight wound in leg.
Wm. H. H. Gorton, Co. H, East Lynn, mortally, since died.
Wm. Ride, Co. H, New-London, bad wound above the knee.
Thomas Postle, Co. H, Willimantic, very slight wound in left arm.
Peter S. Slaine, Co. H, New-London, mortally, since died.
Milton Smith, Co. H, East Lynn, slight wound in the head.
Hendrik Hudson Bradley, Co, K, slight wound in the breast from a spent ball.
G. P. Rosains, Co. I, Greenwich, severe flesh wound the leg.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE TWENTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Corporal William Hale, Co. F; H. C. Bardwell, Levi Clark and William Hill—4.

Wounded.

Hiram Sheffield, Co. E—severely in abdomen.
Otto Staurm, Co. E—hip, severely.
George Duncan, Co. E—both legs, not fatal.
Sergeant Pliny Wood, Co. F—wound in elbow and side.
Martin Kelly, Co. K—one finger shot off.
Corporal Isaac Hunt, Co. G—one finger shot off.
Patrick O'Connell, Co. C—severely shot in right arm.
Gordon Sweet, Co. A—severely in left arm, and flesh wound in leg, below knee.
George M. Whitney, Co. B—flesh wound in right leg, below knee.

FIFTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

NOTE.—The nature of the wounds is not given, because the surgeon's report had not been handed in when the mail left.

Killed.

Privates Nicholas Darling, Co. A; N. H. Bunkhard, Co. I; David C. Davidson, Co. A; Sergeant James Hamilton, Co. A, mortally wounded, probably dead.

Wounded.

Privates Robert Silter, William Smith, William Cady, John C. Engle, W. H. Card, Horace White, John Allen, and four others, Co. A, names not returned; Corporal John Wadsworth, Co. G; Privates Thomas L. Brandeth, Chester D. Taylor, John Gaylor, Co. H; Corporal Henry Follett, Co. I; Privates Charles Cannington, Lorenzo Chamberlain, Co. I; Privates S. Brunswick, Henry Newman, Thomas J. Adkins, Co. K.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE FIFTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Wounded.

Lewis Young, Co. B—side, slightly.

TWENTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Wounded.

L. B. Sandbau, Co. K—severely in wrists, accidental.

UNION COAST GUARD.

Killed.

Only 50 men engaged, of Co. B.
John McKay, New-Glasgow, Nova Scotia.
John Doyle, John Sadler, New-York—mortally wounded.

Wounded.

Matthew Stanford, New-Haven—wrists.
Wm. Jackson, New-York—left shoulder.
David Lloyd, Williamsburgh—slightly.
Daniel Van Auken, New-York—slightly, by accident.
And five others slightly, names not returned.

HATTERAS INLET, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862.

The *Picket* arrived here on Saturday morning, after a pleasant passage, and our passengers, with the bodies of the gallant men who have lost their lives in battle and by disease, were transferred to the steamer *Eastern State*, to be forwarded to Fortress Monroe. The usual bad weather of this region, now so proverbial, has prevented the steamer from leaving. A heavy northeast storm has prevailed until this morning. The detention has been the more annoying, as much depends on the prompt execution of the orders on board. The presence of the dead on board also adds to the embarrassments caused by the delay.

The steamer *Louisiana* has at last got afloat, and with the *Alice Price*, this morning, started for Roanoke Island, having in tow three or four schooners.

The *Picket* also returned.

The schooner *Martha Reinhardt* is high up on the outside beach, with guys or tackles from her masthead to keep her upright. The bark *Guerrilla*—hospital ship—is aground, but in no danger.

The *Kitty Simpson* and the *Arrican* are still here. The *Voltigeur* is still high and dry. We passed a bark south of Hatteras, bound in, and a schooner in the Inlet also going in.

The United States gunboat *Chippewa* is at anchor inside, and would sail (somewhere) soon.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1862.

The steamer *Eastern State* arrived here, after a very pleasant passage from Hatteras, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The news of the brilliant victories of our armies in the West—though it somewhat eclipses the glories of Roanoke—was received with the greatest rejoicing by all the passengers. The officers on furlough, together with the bodies of the dead, will go forward by the *Eastern State*.

My appeal in behalf of the wounded at Roanoke Island, I am glad to find, has already been anticipated. The Sanitary Commission of Washington, with their usual promptness, have sent forward a good supply of the most needful articles for the comfort and relief of the wounded at Roanoke Island. Dr. J. W. PAGE, Sanitary Inspector, is here, with some sixty-odd cases of hospital stores, the contributions of the ladies of the country for these humane purposes. The list of these articles will be interesting: There are 600 shirts, 300 pairs linen drawers, 200 cotton flannel drawers, 1,600 sheets, 1,000 blankets, 370 pillows, 200 cushions, 1,300 pairs socks, 500 towels, 300 pillow-cases, 300 slippers, 100 packages farina, 2 barrels of roller bandages, 30 pounds of lint, 500 bed sacks, 8 kegs of sherry wine and liquors, and a case of drugs.

Dr. PAGE leaves here on board of the schooner *Exertion*, probably to-morrow, or as soon as the storm has subsided, and will proceed directly to Roanoke Island. He will locate himself within the field of the Burnside operations. Thus, the numerous friends of the wounded will be comforted with the assurance that nothing will be left undone which the benevolent exertion of the ladies of the country and the systematic direction of the Sanitary Commission can contribute to relieve the condition of the brave sufferers of Roanoke.

I return immediately to Roanoke Island, where I shall resume the narrative of this expedition, and keep the readers of the TIMES advised of all that may pertain to the operations of the army and navy of the turpentine State.

LARGE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The steamers *Express* and *Rancocas* were sent up to the mouth of the James River this forenoon, to receive three or four hundred of our Northern soldiers who have been held as prisoners at Richmond, Charleston and other places, and who have been released under the arrangements recently entered into with the Confederates. It is rumored that Col. COCORAN is among them, and there is much interest and excitement here in consequence. The Baltimore boat *George Anna* has been detained by the Quartermaster for the purpose of receiving and conveying this large number of prisoners to the North. Unfortunately a dense fog set in this afternoon, which, up to a late hour in the evening, detained the boats sent for the prisoners, and at this writing there is no prospect that they will arrive in time to start to-night. If possible, I will send a list of these released persons. Should Col. CORCORAN be among them, he will receive a most enthusiastic welcome here, which will be but the beginning of a grand ovation which will attend his progress to New-York.

Maj. KIMBALL, of the New-York Ninth, has received a brief furlough—the first that he has had since he entered the service—and he will return at its expiration to the regiment. His gallant conduct at the battle of Roanoke has placed him among the heroes of the war.

Capt. JEPSON, of the Tenth Connecticut, who was wounded in the head, and who has in his charge the body of Col. RUSSELL and the flag of the North Carolina Regiment, which surrendered at Roanoke Island, will call at the TIMES office on his way home and show you these interesting trophies.

I forgot to mention that arrangements were made to bring home the body of the brave Lieut.-Col. DE MONTEIL, but the steamer was obliged to leave before the remains arrived. It will be sent forward by the next opportunity. Mr. HAND, the purser of the steamer *Virginia*, is among the passengers by the *Eastern State*, and has all his effects in charge, to be delivered to his widow. E. S.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Pursuit of Price—Strong Union Feeling in Arkansas.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

It is not probable that our army will follow Gen. PRICE very far into Arkansas. There is considerable talk of fortifying Neosho, and placing a detachment of troops at Cassville.

Letters found in PRICE'S headquarters reveal a strong Union sentiment in Arkansas.

ALBERT PIKE is working among the Indians.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 20.

Prof. SWALLOW, the State Geologist, was arrested last night, and committed to a military prison on the charge of disloyalty.

The names of the rebel officers captured on Saturday last were incorrectly reported from Sedalia this morning. They are as follows: Brig.-Gen. PRICE, Col. DORSEY, Col. CROSS and Capt. INGE, all of Maj.-Gen. PRICE'S Staff.

SENTENCE OF THE BRIDGE-BURNERS MITIGATED.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 20.

Gen. HALLECK has issued an order, that in consideration of the recent victories won by the National forces, and of the rapidly increasing loyalty of the citizens of Missouri, the sentence of the eight bridge-burners heretofore condemned to death, are provisionally mitigated to close confinement in the military prison at Alton. If, however, rebel spies again destroy the railroads and telegraph lines, and thus render it necessary to make severe examples, the original sentence against these men will be carried into execution. No further assessment will be levied or collected from any one who will now take the prescribed oath of allegiance. Boards or Commissions will be appointed to examine the cases of prisoners of war who apply to take the oath of allegiance. On their recommendation orders will be issued for their release.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Large Number of Released Prisoners on the Way—Col. Corcoran Among Them.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Feb. 19, *via* Baltimore, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The boat from Old Point has just arrived.

She did not leave Old Point until 10 o'clock last night, having waited for the arrival of the steamers *George Washington* and *Express*, which went up the James River under a flag of truce, to receive the released prisoners, but owing to a heavy fog on the James River, had not arrived when the steamer left.

The News Agent of the Associated Press was on board one of the steamers, hence we have nothing from him.

Col. CORCORAN and seven hundred other National prisoners are expected hourly to arrive at Old Point

The French Admiral and his Staff came from Norfolk yesterday.

From San Francisco.

PROTEST AGAINST TAXING THE CALIFORNIA MINES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 20.

Concurrent resolutions have passed both Houses of the California Legislature, protesting against the policy of taxing the California gold mines by the General Government, as proposed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Arrived, ship *Comet*, from New-York.

The Bohemian's Mails.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The foreign mails per steamship *Bohemian* were forwarded by the 8:30 P. M. train, due at New-York at 6 A. M. to-morrow.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

Evacuation of Clarksville by the Rebels.

A Stand to be Made at Nashville.

CAPTURE OF WAR MUNITIONS

The Number of Prisoners Taken at Fort Donelson 13,300.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The *Republican's* Cairo dispatch says that the latest advices from Fort Donelson report that the gunboat *St. Louis*, Capt. PAULDING, proceeded up the Cumberland to Clarkesville, and found the enemy abandoning that place in a panic. Two large flat-boats laden with munitions of war were captured at Rolling Mill, just below Clarkesville.

The rebels were moving everything to Nashville, where the next rebel stand would be made.

Everything at Fort Donelson was progressing satisfactorily.

Our army is encamped in the captured works of the enemy, living comfortably in the log huts and tents of the late rebel soldiers.

Our army was very enthusiastic and anxious to march against Nashville.

With the exception of severe colds, consequent upon their recent exposure, the army was well.

The actual number of prisoners taken is 13,300. Among them is Gen. WEST, who has not previously been mentioned.

THE ELEVENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 20.

There remain only sixteen members of Company G, Eleventh Illinois Regiment, who are not killed or wounded or taken prisoners; and of the whole regiment not over one hundred and forty effective men are left.

Two thousand prisoners left this place last evening, and two boat loads have just arrived.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 20.

Six additional boat-loads of the Fort Donelson prisoners arrived last night and this morning, and will be speedily forwarded to their destination.

Gen. Hunter and the Fort Donelson Victory.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The following dispatch was sent from Headquarters yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. D. Hunter, Commanding Department of Kansas at Fort Leavenworth:

To you, more than any other man out of this Department, are we indebted for our success at Fort Donelson.

In my strait for troops to reinforce Gen. GRANT, I applied to you. You responded nobly, placing your forces at my disposition.

This enabled us to win the victory.

Receive my most heartfelt thanks.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

More Prisoners Captured at Fort Donelson.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Gen. HALLECK has received dispatches from Fort Donelson, stating that 1,000 more rebel prisoners had been taken. They came down the river to reinforce the Fort, not knowing it had surrendered, and were bagged by our troops.

The following dispatch has been forwarded to Washington: ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.

To Major-Gen. McClellan:

A thousand more rebel prisoners have been taken. They came down the river to reinforce Fort Donelson, not knowing that we had captured it.

H. W. HALCECK, Major-General, &c.

Railroad Communication Between Memphis and Charleston Cut Off.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

A Union scout, who has been operating up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, reached here this morning, and reports that one span of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, crossing the Tennessee River at Decatur, Ala., was destroyed, on Saturday last, by Union men in that vicinity.

It was reported that the bridge at Bridgeport, some seventy miles above, was also disabled, but this is not confirmed.

Arrest of Gen. Buckner on the Charge of Treason.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Feb. 20.

The *Journal* learns that Marshal MERRIWEATHER left here last evening for Cairo to bring Gen. BUCKNER here under a National warrant from Justice CATRON, on a charge of treason.

THE EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS.

An Immediate Advance Upon Memphis Probable.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 20.

Private advices indicate that Columbus has been or is being evacuated.

Preparations will undoubtedly be made for an immediate advance on Memphis.

OUR GUNBOATS IN ALABAMA.

Official Report of the Expedition up the Tennessee River.

U. S. GUNBOAT CONESTOGA, TENNESSEE RIVER, Feb. 10, 1862.

Flag-Officer A. H. Foote, U. S. N., Commanding Naval force Western Waters:

SIR: Soon after the surrender of Fort Henry, on the 6th inst., I proceeded, in obedience to your order, up the Tennessee River, with the *Taylor*, Lieut.-Commanding GWIN: *Lexington*, Lieut.-Commanding SHIRK, and this vessel, forming a division of the flotilla, and arrived after dark at the railroad crossing, 25 miles above the fort, having on the way destroyed a small amount of camp equipage, abandoned by the fleeing rebels. The draw of the bridge was found closed, and the machinery for turning it disabled. About a mile and a half above were several rebel transport steamers escaping up stream. A party was landed, and in an hour I had the satisfaction to see the draw open. The *Taylor*, being the slowest of the gunboats, Lieut.-Commanding GWIN landed a force to destroy a portion of the railroad track, and to secure such military stores as might be found, while I directed Lieut.-Commanding SHIRK to follow me with all speed in chase of the fleeing boats.

In five hours this boat succeeded in forcing the rebels to abandon and burn those of their boats loaded with military stores. The first one fired (*Samuel Orr*) had on a quantity of submarine batteries, which very soon exploded; the second one was freighted with powder, cannon-shot, grape, balls, &c. Fearing an explosion from the fired boats—there were two together—I had stopped at a distance of a thousand yards, but, even there, our skylights were broken by the concussion; the right upper doors were forced open, and locks and fastenings everywhere broken. The whole river, for half a mile roundabout, was completely "beaten up" by the falling fragments, and the shower of shot, grape, balls, &c. The house of a reported Union man was blown to pieces, and it is suspected that there was design in landing the boats in front of the doomed home. The *Lexington* having fallen and without a pilot on board, I concluded to wait for both of the boats to come up. Joined by them, we proceeded up the river. Lieut.-commanding GWIN had destroyed some [illegible] the tressel-work at the end of the bridge, [illegible]ding with them a lot of camp equipage. J. N. BROWN, formerly a lieutenant in the navy, and signing himself C. S. N., had fled with such precipitation as to leave his papers behind. These Lieutenant-commanding GWIN brought away, and I send them to you, as they give an official history of the rebel floating preparations on the Mississippi, Cumberland and Tennessee. Lieut. BROWN had charge of the construction of gunboats.

At night on the 7th, we arrived at a landing in Hardin County, Tennessee, known as Cerro Gordo, where we found the steamer *Eastport*, being converted to a gunboat. Armed boat-crews were immediately sent on board, and search made for means of destruction that might have been devised. She had been scuttled, and the section pipe broken. These leaks were soon stopped. A number of rifle shots were fired at our vessels, but a couple of shells dispersed the rebels. On examination, I found that there were large quantities of timber and lumber prepared for fitting up the *Eastport*; that the vessel itself—some two hundred and eighty feet long—was in excellent condition, and already half anished, considerable of the plating designed for her was lying on the bank, and everything at hand to complete her. I therefore directed Lieut.-Commander GWIN to remain with the *Taylor* to guard the depot and to load the lumber, &c., while the *Lexington* and *Conestoga* should proceed still higher up.

Soon after daylight, on the 8th, we passed Eastport, Miss., and at Chickasaw, further up near the State line, seized two steamers, the *Sallie Wood* and *Muscle*—the former laid up, and the latter freighted with iron, destined for Richmond and for rebel use. We then proceeded up the river, entering the State of Alabama, and ascending to Florence, at the foot of the Muscle shoals. On coming in sight of the town, three steamers were discovered, which were immediately set on fire by the rebels. Some shots were fired from the opposite side of the river below. A force was landed, and considerable quantities of supplies, marked Fort Henry, were secured from the burning wrecks. Some had been landed and stored. These I seized, putting such as we could bring away on board our vessels, and destroying the remainder. No flats or other craft could be found. I found also more of the iron and plating intended for the *Eastport*.

A deputation of citizens of Florence waited upon me, first desiring that they might be made able to quiet the fears of their wives and daughters, with assurances from me that they would not be molested, and secondly, praying that I would not destroy their railroad bridge. As for the first, I told them we were neither ruffians nor savages, and that we were there to protect from violence and to enforce the law; and with reference to the second, that if the bridge were away, we could ascend

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

An Advance upon Jalapa and Orizaba Probable.

Apparent Willingness of Juarez to Negotiate.

RESISTANCE NOT ANTICIPATED.

Sickness Among the Troops of the Coalition.

The *Roanoke*, a steamer recently put upon the line between New-York and Havana, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, and brings us intelligence of the return of MIRAMON to Havana on board of Her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Phæton*.

Our Havana correspondent writes at length on the subject.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 12th, contains the following article upon Mexican affairs:

"The dispatches which Her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Phæton* brought this morning from Vera Cruz, are three days later than those received by the English steamer *Avon*, but they contain scarcely anything more than a confirmation of the news already published. Neither in Vera Cruz nor in the advanced posts occupied by the Allied columns, had anything of interest occurred. The intermittent fever continued to prevail among our soldiers, and the dysentery among the Allies, but these complaints were generally of a mild character.

The private correspondence received by the frigate *Phæton* gives a pretty clear idea of the reply of JUAREZ' Government to the reclamations of the allied Plenipotentiaries. The Minister of Foreign Affairs considers that the presence of the allied forces in the Mexican territory to contribute to the regeneration of the country is rendered groundless, seeing that it has entered on the true path to its regeneration with its own force, and continues and will continue to advance by it until the work is terminated at a day not very distant. All the Mexican States have recognized and still recognize as sole Governor the one who rules at present, and all are laboring together to strengthen still more the foundations on which it rests.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs believes, therefore, that the presence of the allied troops in Mexico, far from contributing to the regeneration of the country, would bring about new complications prejudicial to it and the intervening Powers. In other respects, they may rest assured that the Government of Mexico has the will and the necessary means, not only to fulfill the engagements that it has pending with them and frankly acknowledges, confessing besides that it has committed errors in the fulfillment of what was agreed upon, but also to recover its credit abroad. He asks that preliminary negotiations be entered upon at Orizaba, whither he will send Commissioners fully authorized to treat with the Plenipotentiaries, who can keep there a guard of honor of 2,000 men, previously reembarking the remaining forces.

It is said that the reply of JUAREZ's Minister of Foreign Affairs is very clever and well written, but not superior to that of the allied Plenipotentiaries. Their note is very brief, and they declare in it that a mission of civilization having brought them to Mexico, they consider it their duty to fulfill to the end the wishes of the Governments that have intrusted it to them; but that it is by no means their intention to shed Mexican blood. A duty of humanity obliges them, moreover, not to leave exposed to the unhealthy climate of Vera Cruz and its neighborhood the allied forces which are there, and they give warning that in February they will advance to Orizaba.

According to information we have received, the march of the expedition toward Orizaba was to begin about the 10th or 15th inst. Preparations were making, and the forces to remain in garrison at Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa have already been assigned.

The *Espiritu Nacional*, of Merida, publishes the following letter from Campeche in its issue of the 27th ult.:

"Capt. D. JOSE MARIA BASSO landed to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M., after a voyage of six days from Tampico, and brings us the intelligence that Gen. LA GARZA writes from Mexico that the differences with foreign nations would be settled without necessity of hostilities. The Spanish residents of that place, who are in Vera Cruz on account of these differences, wrote by express to their families not to leave. BASSO likewise assures us that, although the Government of the State had evacuated Tampico, it had not been invaded by the Spanish forces."

The *Diario* of the 13th contains in addition the following:

"In giving yesterday the news brought from Vera Cruz by H. B. M. frigate *Phæton*, we omitted an important item mentioned in a letter from which we took an extract regarding the reply of the allied Plenipotentiaries to that of JUAREZ's Government in answer to the reclamations of the former. The Plenipotentiaries not only make known to your Excellency that somewhere in February they will advance the troops to Orizaba, but that they will station a part of them in Jalapa. We will add in conclusion that the Marquis de los Castillejos (Gen. PRIM) was disposed to give battle to the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo if he met with opposition."

By the Spanish steamer-of-war *Alava*, which arrived from Havana at Vera Cruz on the 14th inst., we have the following additional information:

The Spanish troops had changed their place of encampment, the cavalry and the battalion of Bailen having removed from Medellin to Vera Cruz. The Spanish Regiment entitled "*Los Cazadores de la Union*" marched on the 4th to Tejeria from Medellin, at which place were still quartered the regiments "Napoles" and "Cuba," so that the Spanish Regiment "Union" and the French Fusileers are in the same camp. One battalion of the regiment called "El Rey" left on the 6th, with Brigadier VARGAS, for Santa Fé, the terminus of the Mexican Railroad, and the other, which was on board of various ships-of-war, was to leave the next day for the same rendezvous. The French Zouaves were still in their encampment, "Loma de Piedra," between Tejeria and Santa Fé.

Everything indicates that the expeditionary army will soon be *en route* for the interior, and according to well-informed persons, will occupy Orizaba, Cordova and Jalapa, perhaps this month. But the march will not be a hostile one. The soldier will carry the olive-bough, the symbol of peace, and will attack neither the Mexican army nor people, unless they are driven to it. The army advances to occupy more healthy quarters than Vera Cruz and its vicinity at present affords, and the Mexican Government consents to it, withdrawing its army to those places where it can remain observing ours as it does at present.

On the 4th the Commander-in-Chief left with a small escort of cavalry, and visited the encampment of Tejeria and the hamlet of Santa Fé, where but one inhabitant remained since the arrival of the expedition at Vera Cruz. The same day, Brigadier MILANS DEL BOSCH went out with another escort, and passed the day on an estate about eight leagues distant from Vera Cruz, with a Mexican General, supposed to be DON N. ZENOBIO, as GEN. URAGA was not in the neighborhood on that day. The head officer of URAGA'S Staff had been for several days in Vera Cruz, having interviews with Gen. PRIM, and going out with other commanding officers of the expeditionary army, examining the cavalry and artillery. Everything indicated that the relations of the expeditionary armies with the Mexican Government tended to a pacific and honorable solution, and that the Anglo-Franco-Spanish coalition did not entertain the projects of conquest that had been imputed to it.

Intermittent fevers had lately appeared, on account of the intolerable heat, the like of which had never been known at a similar period of the year. Fortunately, no deaths had been caused by it, but only some entries in the hospital.

On the 3d the steamer *Alava* landed a squadron of cavalry that it brought from Havana, to be mounted on horses of the country, which were already provided.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 14th inst. contains the following letter, written by one of its correspondents at Vera Cruz:

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 8, 1862.

You will remember that in my letter of the 4th inst., forwarded by the English frigate *Phæton*, I informed you that the allied Plenipotentiaries had declared to JUAREZ's Government that they were resolved to comply exactly with the wishes and instructions of their respective Governments, and that in view of the insalubrity of Vera Cruz and its neighborhood, instead of reembarking the troops, with the exception of 2,000, they would march them forward to Orizaba and Jalapa. To-day I am able to tell you that JUAREZ appeared very much displeased, and proposed to resist the passage of the troops which intended to go and occupy the two mentioned cities. The Mexican troops, moreover, were preparing for resistance in *Chiquihuite* and *Cero Gordo*. According to this news the Mexicans wish for war, and we shall see ourselves obliged to give them a taste, if they insist. Notwithstanding I have heard the conviction expressed that an unobstructed passage will be allowed the expeditionary division, and that there will be no shedding of blood. This would be much better for all, but if they oblige us to fight, we will not *stop* until we arrive at the capital. I can assure you that active preparations are making for a march.

I have heard it said by various French officers, that they shortly expect the arrival of two battalions more, one of Zouaves. This reinforcement will not come malapropos, for more than 580 have already been disabled by sickness. The English have from 90 to 100 sick, and we who are the most numerous, very near 1,000; but we can receive reinforcements in a few days. It was feared that the typhus fever would have shown itself here, and some companies have been embarked on board the side-wheel steamer *Ulloa*, and the screw-frigates *Berenguela* and *Petronila*. By this means the barracks are rendered less crowded.

The *Alava*, which leaves for your port in an hour, has on board a certain number of sick of intermittent fever, who will recover there very soon.

I am sorry to conclude this letter with a piece of news which has caused a melancholy impression. A soldier of the regiment of Napoles No. 4, called, as I have been told, DIEGO S. CASTILLO, murdered a native of the country named JOSE MARIA GONZALEZ, and will be executed, having been condemned to death by court-martial. CASTILLO, I have heard said, had a bad character.

The publication of a Spanish newspaper, entitled *El Eco de Europa*, (the *European Echo*,) has just been commenced in Vera Cruz. The two first numbers, which we have before us, are of the 4th and 8th insts., do not give any important news, but they contradict some reports which had been spread in Vera Cruz. The *Eco* says:

"The most alarming reports have lately been spread in Jalapa. It was said there that there was the strongest desire among the expeditionary troops to come to blows, and that hostile movements had taken place, the forces advancing with the intention of opening the campaign; that such was the rancor of the Allies toward Mexico that Brig. MILANS had been put in prison, for having spoken in praise of the country and the Mexicans. In fine, such exaggerated reports had been circulated in Jalapa, that the authorities decided to send a person to inform himself of what was passing, and for this object Senor CARILLO came in haste yesterday evening. This gentleman had some conversation with the General-in-Chief, and heard from him that there was not a word of truth in all that had been said. In fact, neither the troops have moved, nor has Brig. MILANS been put in prison, nor does any body here remember any battles, as there has been no provocation."

The same paper, alluding to other reports, says:

"Among the many that have been spread was one that Gen. ZARAGOZA was at Soledad, or in its neighborhood, raving against the Government because it had roundly refused to treat with the Allies. We do not know the foundation of that invention, and can only say that if it is true, the cause of Gen. ZARAGOZA's excitement can only be that he does not know the object of the Allies and the manner in which it has been exposed to the Government of the Republic. If Señor ZARAGOZA has been or is at Soledad, he must there have met with persons who have the same interests and the same sentiments as Mexicans, and who may have told him how unreasonable is his anger."

The transport steamer of Her Majesty, *San Quintin*, arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 6th, with a large quantity of provisions and ammunitions of war, ninety persons of the corps of engineers, and a large number of artillery men, with mules and wagons.

In spite of the great abundance of provisions in Vera Cruz, prices kept advancing still higher.

The *Eco* confirms the news that preparations for an advance were being made.

"We have observed," it says, "that the wagons, mules and other means of transport to carry the ammunition and cartridges of the expeditionary division, are getting in readiness; that all the corps have their baggage and wagons arranged, so that they can put themselves *en route* at the first order they receive. We have seen, in short, all the signs of an approaching movement of the troops, and we presume that within a few days they will leave Vera Cruz to station themselves at some place in the interior that does not present the inconveniences which this does."

The fact that the season is already far advanced, and that the hot weather is approaching, make this more probable. It is, therefore, to be concluded that the Generals, taking this into consideration, have determined, with permission of the Government of the Republic, to transfer themselves, with the forces, to Jalapa or Orizaba, whence they can proceed with the negotiations more easily than here; and it is to be hoped that the Government, far from opposing any obstacle to this step, will give a proof of good will to the friendly powers, dispensing at every place to the the expeditionary forces a hospitality less dangerous than that which Vera Cruz offers them.

The *Diario* says a letter written at the last moment on the 8th, at Vera Cruz, has just been shown us. It indicates that no resistance will be opposed to the advance, and says: "President JUAREZ is very crafty, but seeing that by fair means he cannot prevent the advance of our troops, be assured that he will not oppose resistance to them. I am convinced that the pending questions will be settled without a war, although I am also sure that in one way or another they will do us, particularly the Spaniards, all the harm they can."

According to the same letter, the Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS was enchanted at the activity with which Gen. SERRANO had sent him the mules and other means of transport that he had asked for.

The following is the correspondence that took place between the Spanish Admiral D. JOAQUIN GUTIERREZ DE RUBALCAVA, the French Consul at Vera Cruz, in charge of the Spanish Consulship, and the commanders of the French and English squadrons stationed at Sacrificios:

To the Consul of France, in charge of the Spanish Consulship:

MR. CONSUL: All peaceable means having been exhausted by the Government of her Catholic Majesty, all conciliatory measures tried without obtaining from the Mexican Government, in response to its well-founded demands, any justice or due satisfaction for the grave offences inflicted upon the Spanish nation, the time has arrived to supporting, by force, the just demands until now despised and neglected.

For this purpose my Government has ordered me to occupy the City of Vera Cruz, and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, which will be retained as a pledge for the fulfillment of the arrangements that may hereafter be agreed upon.

Under the same date as this I have sent to the Governor of Vera Cruz a communication, informing him that if, at the expiration of twenty-four hours, he does not deliver to me the city and fortress, I shall order hostilities to be begun, it being my firm resolution, in case of there being no reply, or of its being in the negative, to land the army, and begin operations with the land and sea forces.

I beg the Governor of the city to address his reply to me through your Consulship. It is useless to inform you of the necessity that the reply should be put in my hands without delay.

I warn the Governor that, although I address the demand only in the name of Spain, according to the instructions which I hold, the occupation of Vera Cruz and its fortress will serve likewise as a guarantee for the rights that the Governments of France and Great Britain claim against that of Mexico.

I have also informed him that the Spanish forces will not commit any of those acts that infringe upon the duties of humanity, acts reprobated even in case of war; but if the authorities, or the Mexican people, persecute and maltreat Spanish subjects and other foreigners, such conduct would oblige us, much against our wish, to have recourse to reprisals.

As from the moment in which the city is in our power, whether peaceably or by force, the Spanish commanders will give the most perfect security to private individuals and their interests, whatever may be their nationality, so the Mexican authorities ought to guarantee security to the persons and interests of all the inhabitants of Vera Cruz until the abovenamed occupation is carried into effect.

This I communicate to you for your guidance and official conduct, and hope from your good sense that you will make the use of this information that is most conducive to the interests of Spanish subjects and all foreigners.

Asking you to give immediate information of this official act to the Consuls resident in the place, that they may take suitable measures and provide that the ships of their respective nations which are at anchor in the port of Vera Cruz may learn their position, where they would be exposed to the firing of both parties.

JOAQUIN GUTIERREZ DE RUBALCAOA,
Steamer *Isabel la Catolica*, at the anchorage of Anton Lizardo, 14th of December, 1861.

To the Commander of the Naval Forces of ——, stationed at Sacrificios.

MR. COMMANDER: As I had the honor of mentioning to you in our Conference on the 11th, the Government of Her Majesty despairing of obtaining by conciliatory means the just satisfaction she has, for a long time, been demanding of Mexico, for the grave and repeated outrages committed on the Spanish Nation, has ordered me to occupy the City of Vera Cruz and Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

In the abovementioned interview I made known to you, and I have no objection to repeat it in writing, that if, in virtue of your orders, you could take an active part in the operations that I am on the point of executing, I should feel the gratest satisfaction in allowing you that share which might be agreeable to you; but that, if through want of explicit orders from your Government, you should have to be a passive spectator of the movement, I would have it understood that the Governments of France and Great Britain will participate in all the advantages that the Spanish arms may obtain, the occupation of Vera Cruz serving as a guarantee not only to the demands and rights of the Spanish Government, but also to those that, in common with it, the Imperial Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty may have to make against the Republic of Mexico.

At the same time I have addressed to the Governor of Vera Cruz the intimation, that if no answer, or one in the negative is given within twenty-four hours, hostilities will be considered to have begun; for, at the expiration of the time allowed the Spanish forces will commence their operations by sea and land.

I have sent to the Consul of France, in charge of the Spanish Consulship, a suitable communication regarding all that has been made known, so that by coming to some agreement with the other Consuls, he may arrange what is most necessary for the security of foreigners.

In making you acquainted with this, be pleased to accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

JOAQUIN GUTIERREZ DE RUBALCOVA.
STEAMER ISABEL LA CATOLICA, at the anchorage of Anton Lizardo, Dec. 14, 1861.

The commanders of the squadrons replied immediately, as appears from what follows:

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S FRIGATE LA FOUDRE,
ROADS OF SACRIFICIOS, Dec. 14, 1861.

MR. ADMIRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge to your Excellency the receipt of the dispatch dated today, which has been delivered to me by the Commander of the *Guadalquiver*. In this note your Excellency, according to what you had the honor to tell me at the conference of the 11th inst., repeats to me that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty, despairing of obtaining by conciliatory means, satisfaction for the offences and numerous outrages committed during a long time by Mexico against Spain, have ordered you to occupy the City of Vera Cruz and Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

Your Excellency adds that if I am disposed to take an active part in the operations you are about to begin, it will give you pleasure to see me cooperate in the manner that may be most agreeable to myself; but that if, through want of instructions from my Government, I do consider myself authorized to take a share in the movements of the Spanish forces, you give me the formal assurance that all the advantages obtained by the Spanish arms shall be common to the Governments of France and Great Britain, the occupation of Vera Cruz serving as a guarantee not only for the demands and rights of Spain, but also for those that, in concert with her—the Governments of His Imperial Majesty and Her Britannic Majesty—may have to make against the Mexican Republic.

Your Excellency likewise informs me that at the same time you have addressed to the Governor of Vera Cruz a request to surrender to you the city and its forts, with the understanding that if in the course of twenty-four hours you have not received a reply, or that it is in the negative, the Spanish forces will commence hostilities by sea and land.

Lastly, that you have addressed to the French Consul, in charge of the Spanish Consulship, this communication, and to make it known to the other Consuls, so that the safety of foreigners may be assured.

To these propositions and assurances of your Excellency, I must reply to-day as at the conference of the 11th, that I do not consider myself authorized, without precise instructions, to engage the Government of His Imperial Majesty in a warlike enterprise, and that not without deep sorrow I see myself compelled to decline the honor of placing myself on this occasion at the orders of your Excellency.

In expressing to your Excellency my gratitude for your good wishes, and the promise that you have given us to act altogether for the interest of the three Powers, I beg you again to extend your particular protection to the French and their property in those parts of the Mexican territory occupied by the Spanish forces.

Your Excellency was pleased to tell us verbally and in the most explicit manner, on the 11th inst.,

First, That even after taking possession of the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa in the name of His Catholic Majesty, the Commander-in-chief of the French forces on his arrival, may, if he thinks proper, place in the city and fortress a force equal in number to that which the Spaniards may have; Second, that the sums of money found in the public coffers, and those received by the Custom-house and different public officers, shall be sworn to by a mixed commission, composed of agents of the three Powers, and that they shall be reserved until the arrival of the Commanders in-Chief; third, that the blockade established along the coast of Mexico shall not be in force for French and English ships, which shall have liberty to anchor in the ports of Mexico and trade as before; fourth, that the commanders of the forces of H. C. M., even after taking possession of Vera Cruz, shall not enter into any treaty with Mexico without the consent of the allied Powers; fifth, that France shall retain in full her rights, as if she had taken part in taking possession of the city.

The frank and explicit note of your Excellency includes, no doubt, all these details; of that I am persuaded, and I recall it here only as a proof of the sentiments of cordiality that unite the Government of H. C. M. with that of H. J. M.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
EN. DE CHALLIER.

H. B. M.'s FRIGATE JASON,
VERA CRUZ, Dec. 15, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 14th inst., informing me that you have requested the surrender of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa and of the City of Vera Cruz, allowing twenty-four hours for its decision.

That in occupying the above-named place your Excellency will do it as a guarantee of the demands and rights of the Spanish Government, as well as of those that the Governments of France and England may have against the Republic of Mexico.

As my orders would not sanction my acting in a hostile manner against Mexico, I am sorry that I shall not be able to accept the polite offer of your Excellency to participate in your approaching operations.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
Commander of the English Naval Forces in the Gulf of Mexico.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Return of Miramon—Invalid Soldiers from Mexico—Arrivals from Rebel Ports—Neutrality of Gen. Serrano.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

The principal subject of interest since I wrote to you last by the steamer *Columbia*, is the return of MIRAMON, who arrived here on the morning of the 11th inst. on board of H. B. M.'s steamer *Phaeton*, from Vera Cruz, which place he left on the 4th inst. He is to leave, it is said, to-day for Cadiz in the mail steamer *Isla de Cuba*, having promised the English commander at Vera Cruz to return to Europe without delay. The *Phaeton* left again for Vera Cruz on the 13th. On the same day there arrived from the same place a few hours in advance of the *Phaeton*, the Spanish sailing transport *Sunrise*, No. 2, with 151 sick of the expeditionary army, some of whom the Spaniards say recovered during the voyage, but how many we are not told. Every ship that arrives brings back sick soldiers, the prevailing diseases being the diarrhœa and a fever peculiar to the place. The Spanish soldiers who had not been previously acclimated by a residence in the Island of Cuba, but who came direct from Spain, suffer most. The French Zouaves, who are accustomed to the fiery climate of Africa, and the remaining French troops already acclimated at Martinique, suffer less.

I mentioned in my last letter, that the Captain-General would give a farewell ball on the 23d inst., as he is to be shortly relieved by Gen. DULCE, and some are already in tribulation lest the new Captain-General should come out before the present occupant gives his party. Extensive preparations are making for the occasion.

Gen. SERRANO, who came with the title of *Conde* leaves with that of Duke. It was proposed, it is said, to name him Duke of Santo Domingo, but it was altered to that of Duke de la Torre, the name, I believe, of a small estate belonging to him.

Several secession vessels have lately entered our port loaded with cotton, having run the blockade, but not without a sharp chase from our cruisers. In consequence, the secession interest here is highly elated. This run of success is, however, counterpoised by the loss that secesh has had in the capture of the steamer *Cuba*, better known as the *Calhoun*, Capt. MCCONNEL, which left this port a short time ago with a valuable cargo.

Capt. MCCONNELL is well known in this port, having commanded for many years a packet ship which sailed regularly between Havana and New-Orleans. He was afterward captain of the steamer *Habana* when she was first started to run between the ports named, which vessel was afterward transmogrified into the Confederate steamer-of-war the *Sumter*. The passengers on board the *Cuba* were MR. FRANK SCOTT and lady, residents of New-Orleans, and MR. T. BUTLER KING, of Georgia.

I perceive that the articles of the TIMES on Mexico are not agreeable to all parties here, for scarcely a day passes that the *Diario de la Marina* does not come out with an editorial against the TIMES and what it says. The appointment of Gen. GOICURIA to an important mission by Mexico at Washington is very unpalatable. Gen. GOICURIA is a Cuban, and formed one of the celebrated Cuban Junta at the time of LOPEZ' expedition some years ago.

The effrontery of Southern falsehood has compelled the official gazette of the Government to insert the following:

"In the Charleston *Courier* of the 11th of January we find the following:

'The *Delta*, of New-Orleans, is informed that His Excellency D. FRANCISCO SERRANO, Captain-General of Cuba, has manifested indignation in consequence of the frequent outrages which the Federal cruisers have committed, almost within sight of the forts of Havana, searching the ships that left that port. He has sent several messages to the Consul of the United States about these outrages, and the commanders of the forts have received orders to be on the look out, and if they discover any ship of the United States in the act of chasing or boarding any vessel within cannon range, to fire on it and sink it. The Captain-General has observed with so much displeasure the audacity of the commanders of Yankee vessels that he openly declares his sympathy for the Confederate States, his determination to protect their ships, and citizens, and the Confederate flag, within the jurisdiction of Cuba, and the conviction he entertains that the attempts of the Yankees to subjugate the South are completely useless."

We are fully authorized to declare that both the *Delta*, of New-Orleans, and the Charleston paper which has copied and published this news, neither have nor can have any foundation for their assertions. It is not true that the National cruisers have pursued any vessel with the flag of the Confederate States in the neighborhood of the forts of Havana, nor that it has been necessary to address remonstrances to the Consul of the United States, and much less to give the orders stated to the Commanders of the forts.

Neither is it true that the superior authority of this island has ever manifested, either openly or in secret, the indignation pretended against the States of the North; nor has he even done or said anything official from which can be inferred that he designs extending to the Southern flag and the interests which it represents, the special protection which the *Delta* declares he is resolved to afford.

The public and private conduct of our Governor, the Captain-General, has not departed an iota from the strict neutrality proclaimed by the Spanish Government, and all that is said to the contrary is false and absurd.

The cordiality of the relations between Spain and the United States is to-day the same as it always was, and, perhaps, there were never less difficulties than at the present moment.

To respect established Governments, and those on good terms with Spain, without prejudging in any way foreign questions, whilst it has no direct interest in them, and above all to fulfil the wishes of her Majesty, which, in the present case, are those coincident with the strictest severest neutrality, is what the Supreme Government of this island has done, does and will always do."

A new line of transatlantic steamers between Havana and Cadiz, carrying the mail to and from the Peninsula, has been inaugurated. The first of the line, called the *Isla de Cuba*, will make her first return voyage to Europe on the 15th inst., and will be succeeded by another on the 30th, thus forming a bi-monthly line. The house of LOPEZ & Co., are the contractors. The *Isla de Cuba* is a steamer of 1,950 tons burden, with berth accommodations for 300 passengers in the first and second cabins, and for the same number of steerage passengers. She was formerly an English steamer called the *Albert*, and before being accepted was examined by the Spanish Government Inspectors and approved of. In addition to passengers and the mail, she will carry light freight for Cadiz, Malaga, Alicante, Barcelona and Marseilles, the communication with the four last-mentioned places being carried on by other steamers, which run in conjunction with this line, and belong to the same enterprise.

Several vessels have left this port lately for Vera Cruz freighted by the Government with rations for the troops—biscuit, &c. Two left the other day with mules and wagons for the use of the expeditionary army in their intended forward movement, and no doubt have before this arrived at their destination.

LERA.

AFFAIRS AT THS STATE CAPITAL.

Incorporation for Villages—The Erie Canal Enlargement—Schools and Almshouses—The International Bridge Company—The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad—Suppressing the Concert Saloons—The Bill to Abolish the Insurance Department, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1862.

The House, last evening, resumed the discussion of the motion pending at the hour of adjournment, viz., to refer the bill amending the general act for incorporation for villages, so far as relates to the village of Booneville, Oneida County, to a Committee consisting of the members from Oneida, to report complete for passage. This discussion is mainly interesting, as showing the ground which many members will take against all special legislation which can be compassed under general laws. Doubts were expressed whether such legislation is compatible with the eighth section of the Constitution, and that it is unwise to spend time upon such bills when an organization can be effected under the general law of incorporation. It was also claimed that the proposed act amounted to a complete charter for a village, and could not justly be called an amendment to the general act. It was claimed upon the other side that precedent was in favor of this bill, and furthermore that, as this may be called a corporation for *municipal* purposes, it comes within the limits of the exception named in the very section of the Constitution cited against it. The House referred the bill, as moved, to the Select Committee.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the bill authorizing the Shaler and Hall Quarry Company, of Portland, Ct., to convey their real estate lying in New-York, the bill to constitute Farmersville, Seneca County, a separate road district, and to regulate the same, and the bill for the relief of F. M. MCFARLIN and others. All three were recommended for passage after brief explanations of their object.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to facilitate the construction of a portion of Erie Canal Enlargement, which was passed in the Senate on Monday evening, and referred to in my letter of yesterday; the bill to provide for schools in the almshouses in the several counties in the State, and the bill to amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the International Bridge Company." Mr. RICE moved to strike out the enacting clause of the first bill. Mr. OGDEN explained that it was a bill to simply shorten the notice required from thirty days to five, in order to have this work completed in time for the opening of navigation this year. Mr. RICE thought it but the first of a series of bills for plunder which were to be introduced under the present Canal Board, and that it was only intended to supersede contracts already made. Messrs. ALVORD and OGDEN spoke in defence of the bill and of the Canal Board, and the latter was very severe upon Mr. RICE for his wholesale charges against the Canal Board; called upon him to produce, if he could, his proofs, and again stated the facts in the case. Mr. RICE replied, defending himself, and contending that there was nothing so sacred in the character of the present Canal Board as to prohibit criticism. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved to report progress, avowing the intention to move the bill to a third reading, when the Committee rose and the motion prevailed.

The City and County of New-York were especially excepted from the provisions of the second bill mentioned. Its design is to organize schools in the various almshouses in the State, which shall receive their share of the school moneys and shall have their regular teachers appointed by the Superintendents of the Poor in their respective counties. After a prolonged and general debate, the bill was so amended as to make the establishment of such schools *discretionary* with, instead of *obligatory* upon the Supervisors of the counties. A spirited debate upon the manner of distributing the school money arose upon a motion by Mr. RAYMOND to relieve New-York City and County from the exception above mentioned. The motion opened up the whole question of the method of supporting schools in New-York. Some gentlemen seemed to imagine that if New-York were included, there would be an increase in her share of the school moneys, while, in fact, it would not change the amount, but only its distribution, *in case* the Supervisors see fit to avail themselves of the provisions of the act. The simple result of the amendment is to put the County of New-York upon the same footing with the other counties of the State. The amendment was adopted. Various other amendments to perfect the bill were made, and then the bill was reported for passage.

In the case of the third bill, Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the enacting clause, remarking that it was an attempt to revise an old bill, which was dead by virtue of its own inherent impracticability. Mr. SEYMOUR, of Erie, replied defending the bill which relates to the building of a bridge across the Niagara River at Buffalo, and extends the time for constructing it by five years, contending that the bridge would not impede navigation, because there was no navigation which *could* be impeded. Mr. ALVORD replied, showing the course of legislation upon this subject heretofore, and claiming that the bill was unjust. Mr. SEYMOUR replied, and the motion was lost. The bill was then recommended for passage.

In the case of the first bill the report of the Committee was amended so as to discharge the Committee from a further consideration of the bill, and it was ordered to a third reading. The other bills were all ordered to the third reading, in accordance with the reports of the Committee.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved for permission to offer resolutions of sympathy with Hon. J. B. DUTCHER, in the loss of his brother while serving as a volunteer in South Carolina. Leave was granted and the resolutions were passed unanimously. Mr. DUTCHER, aside from this formal expression, will receive the hearty sympathy of every member of this House, for it was a favorite brother who has thus perished, while absent on his country's service, and the affliction falls with crushing weight upon a devoted circle of family friends. The House then adjourned until this morning.

In the Senate, the bill extending aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was reported favorably from the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to the third reading; also, the bill to change the plan of certain streets and avenues in the City of New-York, lying north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; also, the concert saloon bill, after the adoption of the following substitute for the second section of the bill:

"It shall not be lawful to sell or furnish any wine or beer, or strong or spirituous liquors to any person at the time and place of any of the exhibitions or performances mentioned in the first section of this act; nor shall it be lawful to employ or furnish, or permit or assent to the employment of any female to wait or attend in any manner, or furnish refreshments to the audience or spectators, or any of them, at any of the exhibitions or performances mentioned in the first section of this act, or at any other places of public amusement in the City of New-York, or any other city in the State."

The Senate then adjourned until half-past 10 this morning.

In the House this morning the New-York members presented numerous remonstrances from express companies and agents and other citizens against a railroad in Broadway.

Mr. STETSON made a report, in part, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in regard to the case of Alderman BRADY. The Committee asked in all eighty written questions, but Mr. STETSON drew the special attention of the House to only a few of them, before submitting the written report. It seems that the worthy Alderman was contumacious, and refused to answer many of the questions put to him on the ground of privilege as an Alderman. His privilege, however, could not shield him in regard to questions which did not refer directly to what he said in his place in the Board, and to these he gave such answers as amount to an absolute denial of his charges in that place. He is, therefore, left to take either horn of the following dilemma: Either his charges in the Board of Aldermen are false and scandalous, or he has perjured himself before the Committee in order to cover up transactions only partially revealed in those statements. In either case, the personal character of Alderman BRADY, if he had any before, has received a very damaging blow, and there the Committee propose to leave him. They have asked leave, however, to sit upon the other matters before them during the recess of the Legislature, at Syracuse, or elsewhere out of Albany, and the request was granted. Mr. CODDINGTON, on behalf of the Committee on Affairs of Cities, reported adversely to Mr. MCCABE's bill to reduce the several acts relating to the Superior Court in New-York City, to a general act, and the report was concurred in by the House.

Mr. OGDEN, in behalf of the Committee on Canals reported a bill to provide for the completion of the enlargement of the State canals, and for reducing the number of engineers on them and regulating their employment. The Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, having reported a bill in reference to the excise laws, motions were made to refer it to the select Committee having that subject in charge, and to lay it upon the table; but both were voted down, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. LOUTREL gave notice of a bill to empower the Common Council and Comptroller of the Corporation of the City of New-York to settle outstanding claims against the Corporation. A bill was also noticed to provide for laying a railroad track in Twenty-third-street, and other streets in New-York City.

The bill to authorize the Court of the General Sessions of the Peace in New-York City and county was passed upon its third reading. It has already passed the Senate, and only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The bill, discussed in Committee of the Whole last evening, to provide for the completion of the Erie Canal enlargement, was also passed. It will be seen that I was mistaken in stating that the "bill for the Public Defence" was made the special order for to-day at 12. Progress simply was reported, and leave granted to sit again. Mr. ACKLEY, of Steuben, introduced a bill to increase tolls on the canals, and to prevent railroads from competing with the canals. Mr. CORY, of New-York, introduced a bill to regulate fares on railroads in the City of New-York, and Mr. O'BRIEN one to alter the map of New-York City, amending the act of 1859, and further more that, as this may be called a corporation for *municipal* purposes, it comes within the limits of the exception named in the very section of the Constitution cited against it. The House referred the bill, as moved, to the Select Committee.

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cessful; this day's news makes assurance doubly sure, that with our vast territory, with our unequaled boundaries, with our ever increasing, ever growing greatness, we may, and can, and will uphold, and continue republican constitutional government.

The truth is, an intelligent Democracy, Republican equality and citizenship, is neither in tendency or fact turbulent nor uncontrolable. On the contrary it is in the highest and best sense conservative, law-abiding, subject to proper restraint and obedient to truth, justice and right. We, then, Sir, are solving the problem, resolving the doubt into a fixed reality, and showing to the world that the country with broadest boundaries, greatest capacity and most extended frontier, has the freest, the best, the strongest, the safest Government on earth—and is able to maintain and perpetuate itself. There is dignity and power in a free people. They do their own thinking, their own voting, their own fighting, and thus armed with intelligence, with morality, with love of freedom and conviction of right, and with arms in their hands, they are and must ever be invincible in war, as they will be prosperous and happy in peace.

In this hour of our victory we will, we can afford to be magnanimous and generous; we restore the Government as our fathers made it, give back to the people of the South the protection of law, the shield of constitutional rights and liberty, give to them the security of a stable Government and the guarantee under which they and we were prosperous and happy. Under the same "vine and fig-tree" with us, and under whose great shade we had lived so long and happy together, we again invite the erring, the misguided and the repentant, to return and sit down, and become peaceful, well-behaved, orderly citizens; while to the leaders, the turbulent, ambitious, wicked leaders, we give exile or death; for in so doing we should be just, and without it, it would hardly be safe to be generous.

I go, Sir, heart and soul for the resolution. I go for thanks to the brave soldiers and sailors who have fought the battles and won the victories; to the gallant officers who planned the campaign and the battles, and who led on the conquering hosts. To the Secretary of War for his energy, and to the President of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief, for his wisdom, patriotism and devotion to the Union and the Constitution. I would weep with those that weep—mourn with those that mourn. I would drop a tear over the fallen hero, and sympathise with the bereaved whose loved ones have died for their country; and then I would rejoice with those that rejoice, exult with the patriotic, and unite with all the good and loyal in the hope that soon peace, with her blessings, will return to "our own, our native land," with the old flag, emblem of freedom and of right, floating over every part and parcel of the same.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Movements of Nationals and Rebels—The Union Under-current in Nashville—Tennessee's Redemption at Hand—More Army Supplies Wanted—Southern Trade Already Reviving—"We Shall Crush Them Out," Etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1862.

Rumors are current that HARDEE is withdrawing all the rebel men and guns from Bowling Green, and falling back on Clarksville and Nashville. I reckon he and company won't stand siege anywhere. A part of Gen. THOMAS' command is moving toward Glasgow and Scottville. Gen. CARTER may quickly have Cumberland Ford and Gap. Gen. MITCHELL's Division is beyond Munfordville, probably marching toward Bowling Green. Gen. McCOOK did not go to Cairo. He has been on a visit home, but is now with his command for an advance. Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN's Division has or is about moving toward Hopkinsville or Russellville, and may cooperate with Gen. GRANT. Hopkinsville is evacuated; Russellville is or soon will be. Fort Donelson ours, Clarksville and Nashville will inevitably follow.

At Nashville there is a powerful Union undercurrent. King HARRIS is odious to an actual, though oppressed majority of her residents. He must change his quarters. He will have to cut and run to escape a speedy outburst of patriotic and personal indignation. Many Nashvillians hold in secret Union flags ready to display in the good time coming. The Catholic Bishop there is a Union man, has never taken the Confederate oath, has frequently told the powers he has seen no cause for forswearing his allegiance to the United States, and that no temptations will ever induce, or terrors drive, him to forswear it. He is at heart devoted to the Stars and Stripes. Many a Nashville merchant is loyal at heart. I know of one who last Summer bought a large quantity of sulphuric acid in Louisville, and got a permit for it, on the pledge that he would never sell it to the Confeds. He has kept his pledge—still has his 8,000 pounds of it, though repeatedly offered $4 a pound, and though it cost him but eight cents delivered. This merchant was the the last man in Nashville to draw in his colors. Mobs threatened to tar and feather, shoot, hang him, and to burn his house, but he defied them, and told them he would yield only to the demands of the regularly constituted Vigilance Committee. The Committee came and ordered him to take down his flag, which he then did: but one of the Committee whispered aside to him that he could hide it, as he might some day have use for it again. Tennesseans are now doing what they dared not do a few weeks ago—they are discussing even public circles the comparative merits of the National and rebel Governments. It is undoubtedly not an uncommon feeling, and soon will be a common remark among them, that "the Old Government, after all, is the best. The country, on the old-fashioned principles, is good enough for me. The Old Flag is my flag; I can love no other." Many a Unionist in Nashville, Memphis, and throughout Tennessee, has been shielded from suspicions, and consequent exile or death, by his son's enlisting in the secession army. A dying soldier, on Logan's Fields, said in substance to one of our men, "Thank God, I did not fire once at any of you Union men. I threw away my fire every time. I enlisted against you to save my father, who is for the Union."

Since the 10th, eight Ohio regiments and one Indiana have arrived. Rumor says 40,000 or 50,000 more soldiers will be thrown into and across Kentucky before the 1st prox. Capt. SYMOND's, to-day, advertises for 400,000 pounds bacon sides and shoulders, 4,000 barrels pork, 2,000 barrels beef, 7,000 barrels flour, 2,000,000 pounds bread, 150,000 pounds coffee, 6,000 pounds tea, 240,060 pounds sugar, &c.

Surveyor COTTON announces that he is directed to require permits for all goods shipped from Louisville in every direction, by steamboat, railroad or wagon. His fee for permits is chargeable for merchandise. All goods purchased here, (as in New-Albany,) and carried by persons on the Lower Ohio boats for their family use, go free of charge for permits. Our Southern trade already begins to revive. A large amount of bagging was shipped yesterday for the Upper Tennessee.

Mails to and from here in every direction continue irregular and slow. Mails from even New-York City are often three and four, or more days before delivery and distribution in Louisville. Cincinnatians fare better. They often receive their letters and papers from your City 48 to 60 or more hours before we do. However if we, proportionately to the distance, fare as well as our neighbors, we will not complain. These are war times, and the railroads must do military as well as mail duty.

A likely negro, worth, or valued at $1,500, was sold here the other day by the Sheriff for $400. Negroes in Missouri, who, in the Fall of 1860, brought $1,000 to $1,200 a-piece, now bring $300 to $400.

The present and prospective successes of the Burnside and other coast expeditions cause much rejoicing and buoyancy. You could hear on our streets the remarks—"We've got them now, sure;" they must soon let down;" "their game is nearly up;" "the dog is almost dead;" "secession is on its last legs, and soon will give its last gasp." Gen. BUTLER, the other day, remarked to a friend of mine in Washington—"Sir, we shall crush them out; no doubt about it, Sir."

PONTIAC.

BOWLING GREEN EVACUATED—THE LEGISLATURE'S THANKS TO GRANT, FOOTE, GARFIELD AND THOMAS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

Bowling Green is evacuated. The bridge over Barren, this side of Bowling Green, was burnt down on the 17th, after abandoning the fortifications on Baker's Hill, without which the town is untenable. That hill commands the town, and is indispensable for its defence. The rebels will never reoccupy Bowling Green. The weather, just now, is near zero, quite favorable for moving and fighting. But another wet spell would make the roads bad as ever. Anyhow, the soldiers in camp chafe for action; they ask, "Why don't they let us fight it out, and have done with it?" A grand jubilee, on the 22d, is in preparation here. We may then rejoice over all Southern Kentucky redeemed, and the entire State freed, except, perhaps, Columbus and Hickman, which may be ours before the 1st or 4th of March.

Our Legislature has reconvened, and is about to pass a vote of thanks to THOMAS, GARFIELD, FOOTE, and GRANT, and their commands, for their brilliant achievements in defence of the Union, and maintenance of the Constitution and laws.

The Legislature will provide for the relief of those who have been compelled to pay taxes to the "Provisional Government of Kentucky," soon to be among the things that were. Mr. IRELAND, of Greenup, has offered a joint resolution, instructing Kentucky's Senators, and requesting her Representatives to use their best efforts for the passage of a law by Congress, making the United States Treasury notes a legal tender in payment of dues to the Government and debts generally. The resolution is referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means and will probably be reported back and adopted. The Kentucky Senate will concur with the House in approving the acts of Congress for sustaining the credit of the National Government, and for identifying forever the Nation's interests, existence and prosperity with the interests, existence, and prosperity of its every individual citizen.

The Kentucky State Colonization Society announces that it will the 1st of May next ship from Baltimore to Liberia, without charge, all free colored persons residing in Kentucky, who apply to the Society, and notifies executors of estates in Kentucky, having in charge servants freed to be sent to Liberia, that they can then send them.

Many Kentuckians speak approvingly of the terms of the Emancipation bill before the Legislature of Delaware. They incline to regard it as sensible, wise, just, practicable, appropriate for making that State free. With a colonization provision appended, it would please them still more.

PONTIAC.

The Earl of Shaftesbury.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the opening of the present year the following statement was extensively copied into the secular and religious newspapers, viz.:

"Even the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, according to the Albany *Evening Journal*—whose editor is in England—recently remarked to a gentleman who had a conversation with him on American affairs, 'I, in common with almost every English statesman, *sincerely desire the rupture of the American Union.* It has been the policy of England to brook no rivalry, especially in the direction of her own greatness. We justly fear the commercial and political rivalry of the United States. With a population of thirty millions now, they will soon, if not checked, overshadow Great Britain. We cannot look upon such a monstrous growth without apprehension.'"

Not believing the statement, and yet regarding its contradiction, if untrue, as important, it was communicated to an English friend, who brought it to the notice of the excellent nobleman, and he denies the truth of the statement in these emphatic terms:

"Mr. THURLOW WEED I never saw in my life, and I have had no such conversation with any gentleman, English or American. I trust I have more sense than to use such language as that imputed to me."

The publication of this declaration, wherever the other has found its way, will afford no small satisfaction to the religious community, by which the Earl of Shaftesbury has long been held in high esteem.

MISSIONARY HOUSE, BOSTON, Feb. 17, 1862.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Numbers enumerated, 284, 95, 11, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOS. 47, (on demurrer calendar,) 335, 175, 366, 105, 106, 364, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 390, 390½, 391, 392, 394, 395.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2848, 3199, 3486, 3561, 3615, 3777, 4020, 4038, 4574, 4650, 4799, 4805, 4806, 4856, 5285, 5395, 5102, 5440, 5576, 5612, 5613, 5663, 5678, 5687, 5760, (Down *vs.* Wakeman,) 1516, 5786, 5808¾, 5818, 5824, 5843, 5892, 6432, 6602, 6617, 6638, 6697, 6737, 6757, 6823, 6826, 6871, 6874, 6875, 6911, 6912, (Conlan *vs.* Woods, Devoy *vs.* The Mayor, &c.)

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Only the following short cases will be placed on the day calendar: Nos. 1380, 1377, 3039. *Part II.*—Nos. 3498, 3592, 3566, 3258, 2352, 2922, 1854, 3496, 2072, 3556.

Criminal Law—May a Man be Guilty of Arson, as Principal, when he is not Present.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The People vs. *Simon Katz.*—On the 11th day of December, 1860, Simon Katz was indicted in the New-York Over and Terminer for arson in the first degree, in setting fire to the dwelling-house (the lower part being used as a grocery) corner of Attorney and Division streets, this City. The case was tried in January, 1861, in the Over and Terminer, before Justice LEONARD. On the trial, Louis Katz, a nephew of the prisoner, a boy about 17 years of age, was the principal witness for the people. It was claimed by the District-Attorney that the motive of the prisoner was to obtain of the insurance company the amount for which he was insured. The boy Louis, who swore that he set fire to the building in the night time, at the instigation of the defendant, testified that he was always on the best of terms with his uncle, and never entertained toward him any ill-will.

On the part of the defence quite a number of witnesses were called, who testified that Louis had previously exhibited toward the prisoner the utmost ill-will, and had often threatened revenge. The trial resulted in a verdict of guilty.

Prisoner's counsel, Mr. Clinton, obtained a writ of error, with a stay of proceedings, and brought the case before the Supreme Court at the last term the motion for a new trial was argued, the only question discussed being as to the error of the Judge upon the trial in charging the jury that they might convict the prisoner upon an indictment charging him as a *principal*, although he was *absent* at the time the premises were set on fire.

The Court now rendered its decision, granting a new trial. The following opinion was delivered:

SUTHERLAND, J.—In indicting, trying, and punishing persons who commanded or procured a murder or felony, to be committed by another, and were absent when the crime was committed, the common law did not recognize or adopt the principal or relative of principal and agent, but that of principal and accessory, when the person or agent who actually committed the crime was criminally responsible for the crime. (1 Hale, 233, 615; Laro. Crim. L., 2d Ed., 261-2; Wheaton's Crim. Law, 4th Ed., p. 112, § 134.)

This common law principle, and the distinction between principals and accessories before and after the fact, is recognized by the Revised Statutes. (2 Rev. Stat. 698, § 67; 1 Ed. Ibid., 727, § 48, § 49; Ibid., 665, 681.)

See also People *vs.* Bush, (4 Hill, 133;) People *vs.* Adams, (3 Denio, 190 S. C., 1 Comst. 173.) In misdemeanors the act or crime may be charged as the act or crime of the party procuring or commanding it to be done without reference to the agency. An accessory before the fact is one who procures or commands the felony to be committed, though not present at the time of its commission. (1 Hale, 615.)

Although an accessory before the fact upon conviction is liable to be punished in the same manner as the principal in the first degree, (2 Rev. Stat., 698 sec. 6,) yet the distinction between principals and accessories is not one of form merely, but is material and founded on principle, and relates to the regularity of criminal proceedings, and therefore one indicted as principal cannot be convicted on testimony showing him to have been only accessory before the fact. (1 Bish., Cr. L., 342; Arch. Gr. Pr. & Pl. 2 Ed. 73; Wharton, Cr. L., sec. 114; Baron *vs.* People, 1 Parker, Cr. R. 250; Norton *vs.* People, 8 Cowen, 137.)

The plaintiff in error in the present case was indicted as a principal for arson in the first degree. The indictment charged that he, on the 29th day of October, 1860, in the night time, set fire to an inhabited dwelling-house in the city of New-York.

Louis Katz, a boy then in his 17th year, and a nephew of the prisoner, testified that between 10 and 11 o'clock, on the night of the 29th October, he, in pursuance of instructions of the prisoner, and *in his absence*, set fire to the building in question, the lower part of which was occupied by the prisoner as a grocery store. The upper part was used as a dwelling.

All the testimony showed that the prisoner was absent when the premises were fired. It was proved on the part of the people, that the prisoner left his store at eight o'clock that evening, and did not return there again that night.

There was no evidence that the boy Katz, who actually fired the building, was insane, or otherwise criminally irresponsible for the crime.

The Judge substantially charged, that although the prisoner was absent at the time of the fire, yet if he instigated Katz to commit the crime in his (the prisoner's) absence, he (the prisoner) might be convicted under the indictment. Indeed, the whole charge was upon the theory that the prisoner might be convicted as a principal, though absent, if he procured or directed the boy Katz to commit the crime. To this charge, the prisoner's counsel excepted.

The counsel for the prisoner also requested the Court to charge, that under the indictment the prisoner could not be convicted unless the evidence showed that he personally fired the building, or was present aiding or abetting. The Judge refused so to charge, and the prisoner's counsel excepted.

It is plain in the testimony in this case, that the boy Katz was criminally responsible, and might have been indicted, tried and convicted as principal. He was sixteen years old, and from aught that appears from the testimony, of ordinary intelligence. He had but recently arrived in this country, and no doubt, under the circumstances, was very likely to be influenced by his uncle, the prisoner, but he would not be permitted to plead ignorance of the law, or his uncle's influence or authority in bar of an indictment, although he may have been ignorant of the extent of the punishment for the crime, yet it appears from his own testimony, that he knew he was doing wrong, that the act would endanger the lives of others, and that he hesitated about its commission.

It follows that the prisoner was an accessory before the fact merely, and could not be convicted under the indictment against him as principal, and that the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer should be reversed.

This case was referred to in the TIMES, of the 18th instant.

Henry L. Clinton, for the prisoner; Nelson. J. Waterbury for the people.

Liability of the Sheriff for the Loss of Property Levied Upon, and Left on Shipboard—An Old Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

James Moore vs. *John I. V. Westervelt, Sheriff, &c.*—This cause comes on now for a fifth trial. It was begun in 1848, to recover damages which the plaintiff claims he sustained by reason, as he alleged, of the failure of the defendant securely to keep and deliver about 160 tons of coal taken by him in a replevin suit, in which Moore was plaintiff, and Lewis Hoffman defendant. The coal was upon a schooner at the foot of Broome-street. It was the duty of the Sheriff to keep the property in his possession until the sureties for the plaintiff should justify. When the coal had been in the Sheriff's possession a couple of days, the schooner, with the coal on board, sunk at the dock in a violent storm.

The plaintiff claims that the Sheriff should have removed the coal, and that it was owing to his negligence that the vessel sunk, and now claims to recover the cost of raising the coal and the damages the coal sustained by being under water.

The defendant denies all negligence, and claims that the loss occurred by the violence of the elements, and without his fault. On the fourth trial the Court held that there was no question of fact for the jury, and directed a verdict for plaintiff. The General Term affirmed this judgment, but it was reversed at the Court of Appeals, and a new trial ordered.

Case still on.

H. H. Bullock and Daniel Lord for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel and E. Pierrepont for defendant.

A Question of Fact to be Settled—Mechanic's Lien for Repairs.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Henry Esler et al. vs. *David Babcock.*—This action was brought upon defendant's note. The defence was want of consideration, and fraud in obtaining the note. In 1859, as appeared on the trial, Rufus E. Crane being indebted to the defendant in the sum of $1,659 89, with the assent of the owner of a certain boiler and engine, agreed with the defendant that he should have the engine and boiler in payment for that debt.

One Robert Orr had been using the engine and boiler, and had put the same into the plaintiffs' shop for repairs and storage during the Winter. They were afterward removed by the plaintiffs to a storehouse in Brooklyn.

At the time the boiler and engine were left with the plaintiffs, Orr was indebted to them for repairs on the boiler and engine and for repairs on other machinery. After the boiler and engine had been stored, Crane gave to defendant an order on the plaintiffs for them, which defendant presented to the plaintiffs' agent. The agent told the defendant that plaintiffs' had a bill against the boiler and engine for repairs, and refused to let them go until it and the storehouse charges were paid. The defendant believing that the plaintiffs had a lien upon the engine and boiler, gave the note in suit for the amount claimed. The Court below found that the lien was valid. The grounds of appeal are, that plaintiffs had no lien at the time the note was given. That the defendants gave the note in the belief that plaintiffs had a lien, as mechanics, upon the boiler and engine, and being obtained by a false statement, which deceived the defendant, was without consideration, and the judgment should have been for the defendant. Decision reserved.

M. L. Townsend for appellant; J. N. Balestier for respondents.

Concluded—The Texas Land Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

Musina et al. vs. *Stillman et al.*—This case which has been so many times stated in this paper, is at last concluded, and decision reserved.

The principal one of the two on the calendar is yet to be tried—that against Judge Watrous.

Patent for Steam and Fire Regulator—Degree of Invention—Infringement—Evidence.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Clark's Patent Steam and Fire Regulator Company vs. *Charles W. Copeland.*—This was an action for damages for an alleged infringement of a patent owned by the plaintiffs, which was granted to Timothy Clark on Aug. 21, 1847, and was afterwards reissued. The patent was for an apparatus for regulating the intensity of the fire in the furnaces of steam boilers by the pressure of the steam generated. The apparatus consists of a flexible vessel which is expanded by the pressure of the steam, the outside of it being connected with the damper of the furnace by levers controlled by a weight or spring set to the required pressure of steam, so that if the pressure of steam in the boiler exceeds this the dampers are closed, and if it falls below the required pressure the weight or spring shall open the dampers. The effect is to maintain a uniform pressure in the boiler, save fuel and prevent explosions.

The defendant was alleged to have infringed by making and selling what is called the "Reliance Regulator," under a subsequent patent for an alleged improvement in the structure of the flexible vessel. On his part, the defendant claimed that Clark was not the first inventor of the apparatus, and he brought forward three things to establish this, viz., the float regulation, the piston regulator, and Brunton's operative thermometer, all of which were well known before Clark's patent.

It was agreed that the verdict, if in favor of the plaintiffs, should be for nominal damages only.

Judge SHIPMAN charged the jury, in substance, that the important question for the jury was, whether Clark's patent was valid; that, to make it such, the invention must be both new and useful; that a small degree of utility is sufficient to support a patent, and in this case the defendant admitted it was useful, and, therefore, the patent was valid as far as utility was concerned, thus leaving but two questions for the jury: 1. Was the invention new? 2. Has the defendant infringed?

That the invention described in the plaintiff's patent is a mechanism so organized and connected with the boiler of a steam-generator that, when properly set to a given pressure in the generator, it will automatically and promptly, by force of the pressure in the generator, open and close the damper as that pressure rises above or falls beneath the figure at which the mechanism is set.

That the patent is *prima facie* evidence that the invention is new.

That as the piston regulator and the float regulator were both known before Clark's invention, it was for the jury to say whether, in any description of them, they found this invention of Clark's; that in order to affect the validity of Clark's patent, the jury must find that the description of one of these other regulators embodies substantially the same organized mechanism, operating substantially in the same manner as that described in Clark's patent; that the plaintiffs urged that if either of these were the same as Clark's, they would have come into use as his has, and that of the force of this argument the jury were to judge.

That Brunton, in his patent, describes his machine or apparatus as to be expanded by *liquids* only; that it does not necessarily follow from this construction of it that the apparatus could not operate by the expansive power of steam, and whether the organized mechanism which he described was substantially like Clark's, and would operate substantially like Clark's, by the pressure of steam, was a question for the jury on the evidence.

That the elastic vessel in Brunton's apparatus was substantially like Clark's; but this is not of itself enough to invalidate the plaintiff's patent. Old instruments, placed in a new and different organization, producing in it different results, or the same results by a new and different mode of operation, do not prevent such newly-organized mechanism from being patentable.

That if the jury did not find such a mechanism as Clark's, not only substantially the same in its parts, but so organized as that, when set in operation, it will produce substantially the same results in substantially the same way, then Clark's patent is valid, *unless* the change made by Clark is so obvious that it required no invention or labor of thought to make that change.

That as to the requisite degree of that invention or labor of thought, the law has no will or rigid standard. There must be some inventive skill exercised, but the degree of that skill is not material.

That if Clark supplied to what was old some new element, instrument, or organization, and thus produced a better practical result than had been produced by the old means, he is entitled to the merit and fruits of his labor.

That as to the defendant's claim, that the hand of the engineer is a better regulator than any automatic machine, and that this is a sufficient answer to the question, why these other regulators are not in use and have not attracted more attention from engineers, the jury were to judge of it in the light of the evidence as to the value of Clark's invention, and in view of the fact that the defendant, an engineer himself, has patented an apparatus having the same object.

That the jury could have no difficulty as to the question of infringement, if they found Clark's invention to be new. The mere change in the form of the flexible vessel, or the material of which it is composed, does not take it out of Clark's invention, if the organized mechanism is substantially the same and operates substantially in the same way.

That if the jury found for the plaintiffs, they must assess the damages at six cents.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Keller; for defendant, Mr. Gifford.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The jury in the case of Jas. J. Wall, tried for the murder of Owen Phelan, remained out all Wednesday night without being able to agree. At 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, they were called into Court and informed by the Recorder that he would receive any message from them prior to 11 o'clock last night, but if they had not agreed at that time they must remain together until the opening of the Court this morning. In the course of half an hour thereafter they returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree.

Rosanna Griffin pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of Jane Armstrong of money and other valuables to the amount of $82, and was remanded for sentence.

William Kelly pleaded guilty to robbing Caleb R. Brundage of a piece of cloth, valued at $35, and was remanded for sentence.

Maria Levolt was tried and convicted of grand larceny, and remanded for sentence.

John Sullivan was tried and convicted of passing a counterfeit $5 on the Newark Bank of Wayne County, and sentenced to five years and two months in the State Prison.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company vs. *Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Before Justice Clerke.

Prentice vs. *Field.*—The motion to vacate the judgment must be granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Palmer vs. *Potter.*—Justification of sureties.

The surety, Alexander Morrison, is allowed as sufficient. The other surety, by his statement that he has not property upon which $3,000 cash could be obtained immediately by a sale of it, taken in other portions of his examination, shows that he is not a surety that should be accepted in the present case.

Atocha, Assignee, vs. *Gracia.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 20, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 1862	98⅜	150 Cum. Coal Pref	5⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s '81 C.b30	90	5 Pacific M. S. Co	94
6,000 do	90	50 do b30	93
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Oreg. W. L. ½ Yrly	88	150 do	93⅝
20,000 U. S. 5s '74. Cou.	80	50 do b10	93⅝
5,000 do b10	90	50 do b30	93⅝
9,500 Tre. 3-10p.c.Nts.	99½	17 N. Y. Cen. R	82⅝
12,000 do	99	25 do	82⅝
4,000 Kentucky States	88	100 do s4	82⅝
4,000 Ill. Cou. Bs., '76..	85	100 do s30	82⅝
700 Ill. War Loan	83	200 do	82⅝
33,000 do	84	50 Erie R. Prefer'd. s60	58⅝
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	55½	575 do	58¾
5,000 do	56	100 do	58⅞
5,000 do	56½	100 do s15	59
5,000 do s30	57	100 do	59⅛
3,000 do	57½	30 Erie Railway	31⅝
5,000 do b30	57½	595 do	31¾
5,000 do	57½	1000 do b60	35
5,000 Mo. State 6s s30	49½	100 Hud. Riv. R. b30	38½
10,000 do	49½	10 do	38½
48,000 do	49½	150 do	38¾
22,000 do	49½	100 Mich. Cen. R. b30	58
30,000 do b10	49¾	100 do	53⅛
2,000 do b30	49¾	25 M. So. & N. I. R.	22¾
1,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	63½	400 do	22⅝
1,000 Cal. State 7s s60	84½	200 do b30	22⅝
3,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	100	100 do b30	22⅝
3,000 Jersey C. W. L'n.	100	650 do	22⅝
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s	98	100 do b60	22⅝
8,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	103	12 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	43⅜
2,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	85	114 do	44
1,000 Harlem 1st M Bs.	101	100 do s10	44
9,000 Mich. S. 1st M. B.	91	100 do	44⅛
5.0 Mich. So. 2d M	89¾	200 do	44⅛
1,000 N. Ia. 1st M	89¾	100 do b60	44⅜
5,000 Gal. & C. 1st M	100	200 do	44⅜
2,000 Clev. & T. S. F. B.	85	100 do b10	44⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. B	93¾	300 do b60	44⅜
3,000 T. H. & A. 1st M	91	100 do b60	44⅜
11,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	17	100 do s60	44⅜
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M	48	100 do	44⅜
28 Mechanics' Bank	95	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	62⅜
25 Phenix Bank	88	200 do	62⅝
20 Butch & Dro. Bank	105	50 do	62⅞
4,000 American Gold	103	50 do	63
10,000 do s30	103	81 Clev. & Pitts. R.	16⅜
35,000 do b30	103⅛	50 do	16⅝
65,000 do b30	103⅜	3000 Ill. Cen. Can. B. S.	35
5,000 do	103½	25 Clev., C. & C. R.	109
20,000 do s60	103	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	68⅝
10,000 do s5	103	100 do	68⅝
33 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	96	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	44⅞
		100 do	44⅝
		10 Chic. & R. I. R.	54⅜
		100 do	54⅝
		116 Mil. & Pr.DuC.2d Pr	56

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	90⅛	160 N. Y. Cen. R.	82⅛
56,0.0 U. S. 6s. '81..Cou.	90	50 do s5	82⅜
5,000 do b10	90	50 do s60	82⅝
3,000 U. S. 6s. 1862	98⅛	200 Erie Railway Pref	58⅞
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c.N.	98⅝	50 do s10	58⅞
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. s10	55⅛	50 Gal. & Chi. R. b30	69
3,000 Missouri St. 6s	50⅜	50 do	68¾
18,000 do b10	50½	50 Mich. Cen. R. b30	53⅛
20,000 do b15	50⅜	100 do s30	53⅜
5,000 do	50	100 do	53⅞
10,000 Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. Jo. R.	65	120 do	54
2,000 Ky. State 6s	89	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	22⅜
25,000 Ill. War Loan	84	250 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	44⅛
3,000 N. Y. St. 5's '72	100	100 Ill. Cn. R. Scrip. s30	63⅜
1,000 Brk City W. Ln.	100	100 do s15	63⅜
1,000 Mch. C. & P. c. 1st M. S. F. C. B	102	50 do b30	63⅜
4,500 American Gold	103⅛	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. s10	44⅛
2,500 do	103⅛	500 do	44⅜
15 Pacific Mail S. Co	94	500 do s60	44⅜
25 do	93⅝	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	55⅛
50 do	93⅞	25 Chi., Bur. & Qn. R.	64
75 Harlem R. Prefd	30⅛	10 do	63⅝
		100 do	64⅜
		100 do b30	64⅜

THURSDAY, Feb. 20—P. M.

There is a buoyant feeling in business circles to-day, growing out of the continued successes of our Great Army in the South and the near prospect which they have insured for the resumption of active trade on the Mississippi. On the Stock Exchange there is a continued large demand for the State 6 ℔ cents of Missouri and Tennessee. The rise in the former is 9 ℔ cent. and in the latter 14 ℔ cent. in less than a week's time. The 6 ℔ cents of Kentucky and Illinois have also advanced 4@5 ℔ cent., while the non-dividend-paying Bonds of Virginia and North Carolina have gone up 3@5 ℔ cent. The transactions in Tennessees and Missouris amount for the day to over $250,000. There was a large demand also for United States 6 ℔ cents of 1881, coupon, at 90 ℔ cent. The supply comes from some of the Boston and New-York Banks which are disposed to reduce their line of Loans to the Government. The business in American Gold is less spirited to-day and the price barely steady though at 103¼@103¾ ℔ cent. buyers are disposed to come in with some freedom. The demand for Railway Mortgages continues firm, while the advanced bidding appears to bring out fewer parcels than when the offers were ⅛@10 ℔ cent. less, a few weeks ago.

In the speculative Railway Shares there is increased firmness to-day, and a rapid advance in several Western descriptions, and a large inquiry for New-York Central at 82¾@83 ℔ cent., and Erie at 34¼@35 ℔ cent. In the Westerns, the rise is ¼@¾ ℔ cent. on Michigan Southern of both descriptions, and 1¼ ℔ cent. on Illinois Central and Chicago and Burlington. The sellers on speculation for lower prices are indisposed to put out contracts with decided freedom, and the weight of opinion and power in the Exchange Board appears to be on the *Bull* side, under the belief that the successes of the National authority against the rebellion, and the ultimate solution of the whole trouble will produce an era of good feeling, and lead to activity and speculations in trade, in commerce and in Money values, unexampled in the history of the country since the Railway times of 1852–53.

There was increased buoyancy on the speculative list after the Second Board. There was a large attendance of brokers and outside jobbers in the room of Mr. WHEELOCK, corner of Exchange-place and William-street, and the bidding decidedly spirited and upward. The following are about the latest figures:

New-York Central	83	Mich. Guaranteed	45⅛
Erie	35	Mich. Southern	22⅞
Erie Preferred	58⅞	Illinois Central	64⅜
Toledo	45	Missouris	50⅜
Rock Island	55	Tennessees	59⅛
Mich. Central	54	United States 6s, '81	90¾

The following are the bids for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	85⅛	Broadway	119
Manhattan	120	Ocean	68
Merchants'	85	Mercantile	96
Mechanics'	95	American Exchange	80
Union	87	Metropolitan	86
America	98¾	Market	75
City	106	Nassau	82
Phenix	88	Corn Exchange	86⅛
Tradesmen's	88	Continental	72
Merchants' Ex	74	St. Nicholas	73
Butchers' & Drovers'	105	Commonwealth	72
State of New-York	75¾	Park	95
Commerce	80	Man'rs & Merchants'	75
Mechanics' Assoc'n	75		

The Railway Mortgages continue firm, and the demand active. The following are the bids to-day:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	97⅛	C., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. firsts.	97⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	91	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subscr'n.	90	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. Ass. B.	69¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102½	North. Ind. firsts	89¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	87½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76.	103⅜	Ill Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	93½
Erie firsts, '68	106	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	91
Erie thirds, '83	98	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ℔ c. '70	49
Erie fourths, '80	85	Ch. & N. W. s. f.	87⅜
Erie fifths, '85	76¾	Ch. & N. W. seconds	17
B., N. Y. & E. firsts '77.	80	Han. & St. J. firs

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE.

WINTER GARDEN—SERIOUS FAMILY—SPANISH DANCES—OUR PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest advices from Fort Donelson confirm the report which reached us late yesterday evening, that the rebels have evacuated Clarksville, and are falling back on Nashville. One of our gunboats proceeded up the Cumberland as far as Clarksville, and found the rebels abandoning the place in a panic. The gunboat captured two large flatboats loaded with war munitions. Everything at Fort Donelson was progressing favorably. The army was very enthusiastic, and anxious to march to Nashville. The actual number of prisoners surrendered to Gen. GRANT is 13,300, among whom is Gen. WEST, whose name has not before been mentioned. In addition to these, Gen. GRANT has notified Gen. HALLECK that 1,000 more have been captured since the surrender, who came down the river to reinforce the fort, not knowing it had fallen.

Intelligence has reached headquarters in St. Louis, through a Union scout who has been operating in Tennessee, that a span of the bridge over the Tennessee River at Decatur, Ala., over which the Memphis and Charleston Railroad passes, was destroyed on Saturday last by the Union men in that vicinity—thus cutting off communication. There is a report, also, that at Bridgeport, some seventy miles above, another bridge has been disabled.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* writes that three brigades of Gen. MITCHELL'S Division are to go up the Tennessee River, probably as far as Florence, Ala.

There appears to have been a mistake in the announcement that Gen. STERLING PRICE had been captured by Gen. CURTIS. The error in the announcement grew out of the terms of Gen. HALLECK'S dispatch to Gen. MCCLELLAN. According to a dispatch from Springfield, Gen. CURTIS is still in pursuit of PRICE, though it is not considered probable that he will advance much further into Arkansas.

A dispatch from Louisville informs us that Gen. BUCKNER, lately captured at Fort Donelson, has been or will be arrested on a charge of treason on a Federal warrant issued by Justice CATRON.

By the arrival of the steamer *Eastern State* at Fortress Monroe, from Hatteras Inlet, we have intelligence from Roanoke Island up to Friday last. At that time no further advance had been made by Gen. BURNSIDE, and none was expected immediately. The gunboats had returned from Elizabeth City and were at anchor off the island. A revised list of the killed and wounded, at the battle at the island and at Elizabeth City, including both army and navy, footed up 50 of the former and 222 of the latter. The prisoners captured numbered 2,527. The arms captured were 3,500 stand, besides the cannon, and the ammunition amounted to 75 tons. Nearly all Gen. BURNSIDE'S troops had been reembarked, and active operations were, no doubt, about to commence again.

Our Fortress Monroe dispatch announces that Col. CORCORAN and about 500 other released National prisoners are on their way North, and will soon arrive.

Delegates from the principal railroad lines in the loyal States assembled in Washington yesterday, at the invitation of Secretary STANTON, to fix, in consultation with the military authorities upon some equitable scale of compensation for the transportation of troops and war material. Mr. STANTON explained the objects for which he had called the Convention, and received assurances of coöperation on the part of the companies. Mr. ERASTUS CORNING was selected to preside. After the appointment of Committees, and other preliminary business, the Convention adjourned until to-day.

Gen. HALLECK has written a letter to Gen. HUNTER, acknowledging the loan of some of the latter's troops to aid in the capture of Fort Donelson. To Gen. HUNTER, more than to any other man out of the Department, Gen. HALLECK says, is due the successful issue of the three days' struggle.

The St. Louis *Democrat* learns that the plan for transporting a large body of troops from the East to Kentucky, by employing all the railroads and steamboats in Pennsylvania and Ohio, has been abandoned. It remarks: "We have reason to believe that such an arrangement was made, and that the purpose was to transfer a very large force from the East, but that, in consequence of the fall of Fort Henry, and the prospect of an early and successful advance by the forces already on the spot, the enterprise is either dropped or suspended. The time for the movement, if fixed, was not made public; but it seems probable, from information we have, that it has been postponed, at least from the time originally contemplated, or quite as likely abandoned."

At no period since the war commenced has the movement of troops in the West been so active as it is at present. All the available forces in Wisconsin and Illinois are pushing forward to Cairo or St. Louis, under orders from the War Department, and energetic exertions are making to fill up companies which are not yet up to the numerical standard.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from Fortress Monroe under date of Feb. 18, says that the rebels are doing everything to make their retreat to Petersburgh or Richmond safe, as they are satisfied that a general advance upon them is about to be made. This retreat may be cut off by taking Norfolk, and assisting BURNSIDE to make his way rapidly up the south bank of the James River. The news from Savannah is conflicting and unsatisfactory. The Petersburgh *Express* has advices that Commodore TATNALL'S fleet has been worsted, and that as no communication can be had with either Fort Pulaski or Savannah, that the latter is virtually in the hands of the Nationals.

The enthusiasm in the West over the surrender of Fort Donelson seems to have been even greater than it was represented by the telegraph. The Kentucky Legislature, which adjourned to have a jolly time over the evacuation of Bowling Green and its occupation by Gen. MITCHELL, had its festivities interrupted by the announcement of the surrender of Fort Donelson. Most extravagant demonstrations of joy followed. The General Assembly of Ohio, on Monday, merged itself into a popular Convention for rejoicing over the succession of Union victories. Speeches were made by Gov. TOD, Col. MCCOOK and Hon. THOMAS EWING. The latter said that he "had been informed by Justice CAMPBELL that there were more Union men in Tennessee than in Kentucky. He had apprehensions over the Mason and Slidell affair—feared the Government would commit a mighty error. He wrote a letter, as soon as he heard of it, to Mr. LINCOLN, telling him that we were wrong; that no such thing as contraband was known on a neutral ship sailing from one neutral port to another. That was now settled as the law of the nations of the earth."

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Bohemian* arrived at Portland yesterday morning, bringing one day's later news from Europe. The Opposition party had approved of the course of the Government in the *Trent* affair. Lord PALMERSTON announced that the Government would continue in its neutral course. The last India cotton crop is pouring into Bombay. The iron-clad frigate *Warrior* had worked badly on her trial trip. The news from the Continent, and indeed the news generally, is unimportant.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the joint resolution from the House, making an appropriation for illuminating the public buildings to-morrow, were passed. A resolution for the expulsion of LAZARUS W. POWELL, of Kentucky, for active sympathy with the rebellion, was presented by Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Army Appropriation bill was passed, and then the Senate went into executive session.

In the House, the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Senate's amendments to the Treasury Note bill was taken up. After some debate, the amendment making the interest on the notes payable in coin was agreed to, but the one pledging the lands, duties and proceeds of the sale of rebel property to the redemption of the interest and principal of the debt, and several others, were rejected—so the bill goes back to the Senate. A bill to establish a branch mint at Denver City, Colorado Territory, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. A bill to establish a ship canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, for the conveyance of military stores and troops, was reported from the Military Committee. The House spent the rest of the session in Committee of the Whole on the Post-office and the Army Appropriation bills, the latter of which passed with the Senate's amendments.

GENERAL NEWS.

A very large meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, in aid of the contrabands at Port Royal. WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., presided, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. FRENCH, Dr. TYNG, Prof. LINDSAY and Dr. BELLOWS. A Committee of twelve well known citizens was appointed to receive donations and subscriptions, and a substantial cash collection was taken on the spot. The office of the Committee will be at No. 320 Broadway.

The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting yesterday, and among other petitions was one from the Sixth Regiment, Governor's Guard, asking an appropriation to purchase new uniforms. The refusal of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to change bills, was noticed in a resolution offered by Mr. GEDNEY, which was referred to the Corporation Counsel. The tax-bill was taken up, and after acting upon two sections, was further postponed until Monday. The sum of $1,500 was added to the appropriation for the celebration of Washington's Birthday, making the total $4,500.

Statistics collected by the Societies of Inquiry in Lane and Andover Theological Seminaries, show that of the 6,617 students in the various Colleges in the United States, 2,923 are professors of religion.

Gen. HAMILTON, late in command of the District of St. Louis, was complimented on Monday night with a serenade. In response to calls, he appeared on the balcony and said: "Fellow-citizens, I am about to leave the city for a few days. When I return I hope that accumulated evidences will have strengthened your confidence in the early establishment of our Union flag over the whole United States. I thank you for the kindness and favor this demonstration conveys. Good night." Gen. HAMILTON has gone to the scene of operations on Cumberland River.

The St. Louis *Republican* makes a statement which will cause universal anxiety. It says that the injuries sustained by Commodore PORTER are much more serious than they were at first supposed to be. When the boilers of the *Essex* exploded he probably inhaled steam, injuring his lungs. Fatal results are dreaded.

An important opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court in respect to the crime of arson, delivered in the case of SIMON KATZ, granting him a new trial, will be found in the law column. An old Sheriff case of some interest, against Ex-Sheriff WEST, is now pending in the Superior Court, before Justice BARBOUR. The action is to make the Sheriff liable for the loss of coal levied upon and left on shipboard, which was subsequently sunk and lost, with vessel. The case of MUSINA et al. against STILLMAN et al., in respect to a large real estate property in Brownville, Texas, which has been on trial before Justice PECKHAM, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, for a couple of weeks, is at last concluded. Decision was reserved.

There was increased firmness in the Stock market yesterday, and a further decided advance in the State Securities and some of the Western Railway shares. Exchange fell to 113¾@114. Gold steady at 103¼ ₱ cent.

The market for Breadstuffs, yesterday, was inactive. Flour declined slightly. Prices of Wheat and Corn tended downward. Coffee was in good request, as were also the principal kinds of Provisions, at generally very firm prices. Sugars were in moderate demand, as were likewise Hay, Tallow and Whisky—the latter at reduced figures. Cotton was quiet and somewhat nominal in value. The movements in other branches of trade were unimportant. The Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday will be honored by the total suspension of business at the Produce Exchange on Saturday next.

THE REBEL RETREAT FROM COLUMBUS.—The telegraphic advices this morning again refer to the abandonment of Columbus, Kentucky, by the rebel forces. The certainty of such a movement is not confirmed, but the strong probability that it is immediately contemplated, if not already effected, admits of little dispute. The intrenchments at Columbus have, for months past, been reported as formidable. The calculation was pretty general that a desperate defence would here be made against the progress of the National army down the Mississippi River. The belief was equally general that the division of Gen. HALLECK would at an early day assault the Columbus intrenchments, or burn them by the coöperation of the gunboat fleet. But, as this expectation proved erroneous, and the Cumberland and Tennessee have first been taken possession of, Gen. POLK appears to have concluded that his position is indefensible against the odds which will be brought against him, and that he has no reasonable prospect of reinforcements from Middle Tennessee after the fall of Dover.

In the event of the abandonment of Columbus, our forces will proceed to Memphis without let or hindrance. Nor will that city probably attempt a serious defence. We expect soon to hear that our army has entered the place unmolested, and that the emancipation of trade has been welcomed by all classes of the people.

Untimely Discussions.

We have not the slightest disposition to be impertinent,—but we should like to know what *public* interest the *Tribune* and *Evening Post* hope to serve by stirring up ill feeling and jealousies between the Generals of the National army in the field and the Secretary of War, who stands at their head. There may be some great object of national importance to be attained by their steady attacks upon Gen. MCCLELLAN and their overstrained laudations of Mr. STANTON; but we don't see it. Both these journals insist that Gen. MCCLELLAN had nothing whatever to do with the preliminary arrangement for the combine dmilitary movements which were set on foot immediately after the accession of the new Secretary,—that his removal from the chief command was in fact essential to the vigorous prosecution of the war. It is possible that this may be so though we have seen nothing whatever in any quarter to render it even probable. And even if it were so, it seems to us a very unfortunate moment for the excitement of the feelings as the discussion of such a topic must of necessity create. Our armies are to move *together*. The grand assault which has been so splendidly commenced in Tennessee will be followed up, at the proper moment and with all desirable rapidity, on the Mississippi and in front of the Potomac;—and in our judgment the public Press would be much more usefully employed in arousing the ardor and friendly emulation of our commanding Generals, than in planting among them seeds of discontent and hostile dissension.

It has always been understood that whenever the army of the Potomac should move, it would be led in person by Gen. MCCLELLAN. Whenever that time should come,—whenever the several divisions of the grand army were to carry into effect the plans for a combined advance, as a matter of necessity each General would be left to regulate the detailed movements of his own division; and Gen. MCCLELLAN, as the commander of the division on the Potomac, would cease to be recognized as the General-in-Chief. But it is not easy to see why this should deprive him of the credit to which the gigantic labors by which this plan has been prepared for execution, should entitle him. No man doubts that he has not only reorganized, but in fact created the grand army of 600,000 men by which the rebellion is now encompassed. No one doubts that its several divisions have been placed in position by him,—that the flank movements on the Southern seacoast and in the Western States, by which the way was to be prepared for striking the final and the fatal blow, were of his device, and that they are now being carried out in strict accordance with the original plan which he arranged. And unless our information from Washington and the West is entirely at fault, the movements in Missouri and Tennessee have been conducted during constant consultations carried on by telegraph between Gen. MCCLELLAN and the Generals in command of the Western Departments, under the supervision and control of the President and the Secretary of War.

Mr. STANTON deserves all the praise which the *Tribune* and *Evening Post* bestow upon him; but it is neither just nor necessary it should be given him at the expense of Gen. MCCLELLAN or any other officer. That he is a man of indomitable energy, of great fertility of resource, resolute, upright, and filled with an earnest and effective zeal against this monstrous rebellion, the whole country is well assured. And that he is the last man who would seek or accept one single meed of praise at the expense of another who had justly earned it, his public conduct sufficiently shows.

We beg to remind the *Tribune* that it was Mr. CAMERON, and not Gen. MCCLELLAN, who was superseded by Mr. STANTON. Whether the present Secretary will prove as open to flattery, as easily beguiled by visions of coming greatness into gross and essentially venal favoritism in his distribution of public documents and intelligence, as was his predecessor, the *Tribune* has yet to learn. It seems certainly inclined to test the matter by experiment.

A TRUE TALE OF A BROKEN BANK.—The upshot of the famous effort of the Artisans' Bank to obtain the City Deposits has come to light. The Corporation treasure was, it will be remembered, intrusted to the Shoe and Leather Bank, the Chamberlain at the time being Mr. ANDREW V. STOUT. Under pretence that that trustworthy institution declined to pay interest on balances, Mayor WOOD became suddenly urgent that the deposits should be transferred to the Artisans' Bank, of which Mr. NATHAN PLATT was President—a plan that required President PLATT to become Chamberlain. Of the means taken to secure this end, the report of the Receiver of the Bank affords information. The sum of $100,000, and perhaps considerably more, was expended in the task of securing indispensable political influence. BEN. WOOD, the Mayor's brother, had something more than ten thousand dollars. Seventy thousand dollars were distributed at the City Hall to procure the confirmation of Mr. PLATT. And, in view of the public outcry at the folly of confiding the City cash to the keeping of a Bank whose capital was not equal to a half of the ordinary sum in deposit, and whose stock was thirty per cent. below par, it was deemed proper to take $70,000 in coin from the vaults of the Bank, with which, by judicious purchases, to inflate the current quotations of the stock on Wall-street. A more extraordinary and daring fraud was never attempted. Corruption, as usual, did its work. PLATT was made Chamberlain; but so exhausting had been the effort to procure the appointment, that the Bank sunk under the load it had secured. The Park Bank became the City depository and the Artisans' crumbled to pieces.

It is vain to talk of the morality of a story, with which morality had so little to do. A not inappropriate improvement of a juvenile type would be that corporations must behave themselves, if they would have the reward of good behavior; and that those who depart from the path of rectitude come to bad ends. But corporations are aggregates of individuals; and in the present instance, the individuals were the offenders, bargaining and trading with, appropriating, squandering money of which they were trustees; openly corrupting municipal legislation, and besmirching the spotless purity of the Mayor himself, by the hands of his brother. If there be no punishment for such as these, our criminal code stands hugely in need of enlargement.

The War on the Cumberland.

The accounts by telegraph from the situation of the contending armies on the Cumberland since yesterday morning, are indicative, but we deem them by no means conclusive, of a stand by the rebel forces at Nashville, as suggested in one of our dispatches.

The advices as to what has actually occurred since the fall of Fort Donelson, relate to the destruction of the Cumberland Iron Works, four or six miles above Dover, (Fort Donelson,) and the abandonment of Clarksville by the rebel army. The Iron Works were destroyed by one of the National gunboats. The motive to this was the fact that the establishment had been engaged in manufacturing cannon, shell, and other munitions of war, for the Confederate army. This fact admits of no palliation. There is no question that a most profitable business was carried on; the proceeds, however, payable in Confederate obligations, at the Iron Works in question. The ownership of the establishment, in a large measure, is in the Hon. JOHN BELL, who abandoned the cause of the Union, last Summer, in its extremity in Tennessee, and who has since, from all private accounts, led a most unhappy life, deeply deploring his own want of nerve and manhood at the critical moment of the controversy, and bitterly denouncing the folly and mismanagement of the Richmond usurpation in which he has taken no part nor lot. In a pecuniary sense, he is made a heavy sufferer by the destruction of the Cumberland Works. The retribution is not undeserved, nor can he reasonably complain of this visitation of the National authority upon his private estate.

We hear from Clarksville, thirty miles above Dover, that the Confederate troops are evacuating the town, and in the most precipitate way. It is said that they will flee to Nashville, to make a stand at the Capital of Tennessee against the legions of the National Government. We doubt this. The City of Nashville is not defencible either from the river or the land side. The Cumberland makes an abrupt bend immediately below the city. To a point called Robertson's Island, the distance is fifteen miles by water, and only six miles across. An army moving up the river from Clarksville and landing at this Island, would be in easy reach of the city by two different turnpikes. The approach, in this way, would afford a complete command of the town, even from the Capitol Hill, by which one of the turnpikes directly passes, and the cooperation of the gunboats on the river would render the investment complete.

We repeat, therefore, that Nashville is not a strategic point for the rebel army. We do not see how they can hope to make a successful stand against our forces on either side of the Cumberland. The accounts from Atlanta, Georgia, represent that, instead of supplies being sent to Nashville, they are in the course of withdrawal from that point. There is no authentic information leading to the belief that the town is better prepared for attack than Clarksville, if so well, and the plain inference is, that the military mob which has taken flight from Clarksville, will not rest at Nashville, but continue their retreat in the direction of Georgia. If in this inference we are mistaken, we are quite sure that they will be overwhelmed and beaten at Nashville by superior numbers.

Another piece of information, this morning, is to the effect that railway communication between Charleston and Augusta and Memphis is cut off at Decatur, North Alabama. The Memphis and Charleston Road crosses the Tennessee River at this point, and the bridge is said to have been destroyed by some Union people of the vicinity. If this be so, the disaster to the rebel communication is of the most serious nature at the present conjuncture. It not only cuts off South Carolina and Georgia from the Mississippi River, but obstructs the road from Nashville to Memphis. The Tennessee River, after leaving East Tennessee, passes through North Alabama, *via* Decatur and Tuscumbia, and again enters the Western District of Tennessee below Florence and Eastport. The railway route from Nashville to Memphis first takes an eastwardly direction, *via* the Nashville and Chattanooga Road to Stevenson, near the Alabama State line, then turns through North Alabama over the Tennessee River at Decatur, west along the boundary of Mississippi and Tennessee to Memphis. If, therefore, the present news be true, the destruction of the bridge over the Tennessee involves the double misfortune to the Confederates of cutting off Memphis from both Nashville and Charleston.

WILL THEY COME BACK?—The Richmond papers say that every train from Manassas is crowded with soldiers who are on their return home to visit their friends—but who have promised to come back and reënlist. Wonder how much, under the circumstances, this promise is worth? The succession of defeats which the rebel cause is encountering at every point must be a lively inducement to return. Once at home, they will, we fancy, come to the conclusion that patriotism imperatively requires them to stay where they are, so as to help drive away the "Hessian invaders" when they go down that way. Besides, if they spend a few weeks at their firesides, it will probably prove so difficult for them to find their old comrades and commanders, unless they seek them among the prisoners in the Union camps, that they will scarcely attempt so desperate an undertaking.

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS.—The Navy Department has, we understand, introduced an important change in regard to the enlistment of men in the naval service. Men of all rates have hitherto been shipped for three years. It is now optional whether they ship for three years or *for the war*. This will, without doubt, prove a powerful inducement for seafaring people thrown out of their regular employments to enter the service. At the end of the war they will find themselves at liberty, and while it does last there is plenty both of pay and of glory to be won.

The Last Effort of Gordon's Friends.

The case of Capt. GORDON, who suffers death to-day, came up in a new phase yesterday, in an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring him before the United States Circuit Court. The ground assumed was alleged irregularity in the sentence, based mainly upon the act of this State, passed in 1860, in relation to capital punishment. It appears that before GORDON was sentenced, the question of the place of execution was considered by the Judges. They doubtless remembered the unseemly spectacle which took place on the occasion of the execution of the murderer HICKS, on Bedloe's Island, when thousands of people thronged out on the Bay to witness the execution, as if it had been a regatta. And that no such thing should recur, they directed, in their sentence, that the prisoner should be taken back to the City Prison, in which he had been confined, and there executed. This was in accordance with usage. There the murderers from the ship *Gen. Parkhill* were sentenced to be executed, and there, or in the prison of King's County, were executed the murderers in the case of the bark *Glen*.

In the year 1860 the Legislature of this State passed an act in relation to capital punishment, providing that "no crimes hereafter committed, except high treason and murder, should be punished with death in the State of New-York," and providing that before any criminal should be executed he should have been confined in the State Prison for a year, and various formalities should be gone through in reference to the record of the Court. GORDON'S counsel argued that the command that he should be executed in the City Prison was wrong because of this statute, and that the sentence of the United States Courts could only be carried into effect on land within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

We can hardly reproach the counsel of a man under sentence of death, for attempting any expedient, however desperate, and taking any ground, however doubtful, in hope of freeing their client. But there could not have been any very lively anticipation on the part of GORDON'S friends of their ability, through the vague agency of State sovereignty, to release their client from the firm hold of the law. The matter was disposed of by the Court, not without deliberation, but nevertheless summarily. The Court held that this statute could have no effect upon the judgment of the United States Court. Nor was there, we conceive, in the mind of the Legislature, the remotest idea that that statute would ever be made the basis of a position like this. It might have come with more force, perhaps, at another time, but this is an unfavorable moment for restricting the powers of the United States Courts by the effect of any State law. We have seen too vividly the ill effects which arise from such doctrines.

The News from Mexico.

The news from Mexico, sent through Havana, is less favorable to the projects of the Allies than preceding advices had authorized us to expect. The advices we allude to are not those supplied by the Paris *Moniteur*, with a view to proving the Mexicans ripe for a monarchy and MAXIMILIAN. But we had learned that, of eight points presented as the basis of amicable adjustment by the Allies, five had been accepted by the Commissioners of President JUAREZ, and the remaining three were to be made the subject of a fresh Conference, in which the Mexican Envoys, with more extended powers, would participate. And it was hinted, upon good authority, that to get rid of the invaders, it was not unlikely that the outstanding points would be conceded by the Mexican Government.

Better informed than they are either at Vera Cruz or Havana as to the drift of European policy respecting Mexico, we, of course, know that, unless the *ultimata* of the Allies embraced a demand that the Mexicans abandon their autonomy and accept an European sovereign, the concession of the entire demand would not obtain peace. But it is impossible to conceive the Allies as proposing anything of the sort. The history of diplomacy affords no example of a great nation laying down its independence upon a mere friendly suggestion, and consenting to receive any King Log or King Stork the dictating intruder might prescribe. The proposition would in its very nature be the end of diplomacy and the opening of war. And our present intelligence proves that no exaction of the kind has been named, much less urged upon Mexico. There are, indeed, reasons to believe that the continued presence of European troops, without which, of course, no European Prince could expect to retain his throne, has not been mooted, since the President is still indisposed to continue negotiations until the troops now ashore shall be reembarked. The terms at present under discussion, doubtless, refer exclusively to questions of debt and indemnity; to the mode of mortgaging the revenues to European commissions, so as to secure the payment of both. It will only be when all issues of this minor character shall have been adjusted, that act second of the drama will open with the appearance of another French army, bringing along ballots inscribed with the name of an Austrian archduke, with other preparations, *à-la-mode Française*, for a free expression of popular sentiment in the matter of a master. Of this act, upon which the curtain is still closely drawn, the Mexicans are without suspicion.

Meanwhile, the national army, while it gives ground in the presence of negotiations, apparently looking to a peaceful evasion of war, has not abandoned the roads to the capital, nor the disposition to oust the invaders by force, when less violent resorts have failed. They little know that diplomacy is only amusing them until the invasion has been powerfully reinforced, or they would rush at once upon the enemy in overwhelming numbers, and drive him into the sea. The question is one of national existence; they regard it as one of dollars. When they discover the truth, we may expect to witness a reaction which may endanger the largest force the three Powers can conveniently place in the country.

The Great Tribulation in Europe.

The news from Europe is calculated to lessen, if not remove altogether, the fear of a foreign intervention in American affairs. The assurance of Lord PALMERSTON with regard to England, was hardly needed. We have only to look at the present condition of the Old World, and at the various causes of trouble and disturbance it contains, to rest satisfied that the time is not distant when it will be as busy in the settlement of its peculiar difficulties as we are in the settlement of our own. Without reference to the financial disorders, prevailing in almost every country except England, there is the Italian question, which grows more and more complicated every day, and which cannot fail to engross the attention of European Powers, and perhaps necessitate their intervention. Gen. GARIBALDI has just written a letter to the carabineers of Genoa, in which he tells them that the moment approaches when they will be called to give a new proof of their bravery. It is supposed that the liberator of Naples and Sicily intends to commence operations for the delivery of Venetia early in the Spring, and Austria is taking, in concert with Turkey, active measures of defence, to resist his attack and to protect the frontiers of Dalmatia and Albania.

The German papers intimate that no sooner will GARIBALDI have crossed the Adriatic than Hungary will rise as a man and throw off the yoke of Austria. Secret agents are spread all over the country, warning the Hungarians to keep themselves ready for this emergency. Secret societies exist in every city and hamlet for a similar purpose. Phenomena of the same sort are noticable in the Turkish Provinces of Montenegro and Herzegovina, and the Sultan does not seem to be more firmly seated on his throne than the family of Hapsburg on theirs.

Great uneasiness also exists in the Russian Empire. The nobility are dissatisfied with the emancipation of the serfs, and the serfs are dissatisfied because the law which makes them free obliges them to pay the price of their freedom. The agitation in Poland and Finland, and the formation of a constitutional party in certain provinces of Russia, are a constant source of annoyance and anxiety to the Imperial Government, the embarrassments to which are increased by the lamentable condition of its finances. Finally, the Neapolitan rebellion, which was thought to be pacified, is regaining new strength from the Bourbons, who spare neither men nor money to keep it alive, and a renewal of hostilities on a greater scale is hourly expected in Naples and Sicily.

If to these numerous symptoms of trouble and disturbance we add the obstinacy of the Pope in preserving the integrity of his temporal power, and the growing discontent of the Italians with His Holiness on this account, and the well-known disposition of NAPOLEON to withdraw his troops from Rome, it becomes obvious that Europe and European Powers are in no better condition than America. The blessings of peace are, according to all appearances, still more remote from them than they are from us, and it needs no prophet to tell that matters will be sooner adjusted with us at home than with them abroad. As long as this state of things lasts, there is no danger of a European interference here, for the unemployed labor which is now craving cotton will be called to shoulder the musket; and Europe, carried away by the events which futurity keeps in store, will leave us at liberty to settle our own affairs our own way.

GOVERNMENT AND THE RAILROADS.—The Secretary of War has met the railroad people and they are his. Much complaint has been made of the charges imposed by various companies upon the transportation of troops and baggage; complaint that finds expression in the report of the Van Wyck Committee of Investigation. So large have been the profits of this class of transportation, that managers have been known to offer a bonus of $3,000 to the commander of a regiment to induce him to prefer the route they controlled. It is also proved that the entire baggage of the troops has been habitually charged as if ordinary freight. These excesses and abuses the Government proposes to reduce and correct; and in the short interchange of views yesterday between Mr. STANTON and the assembled officers at Washington, the latter showed all willingness to second the desires of Government. The omen is gracious. The war against open enemies is prosperous; let there be no pause in that against contractors, jobbers and public plunderers. This last sort of enemy is the more pestilent of the two.

A Monument to Lieut.-Col. de Monteuil.

The Committee of French residents of this City, viz.: Messrs. Dr. GOUDDEN, Dr. A. WOLF, F. AUMERLE, and LACHAUME, who are intrusted with the preparations for the obsequies of Lieut.-Col. VIGUIER DE MONTEUIL of the D'Epineuil Zouaves, who fell so gallantly in the front of battle for the Union, at Roanoke Island, have appealed to their countrymen here for contributions, to be applied to the erection of a monument to commemorate the virtues and the soldierly death of their compatriot. Subscription lists are open at the houses of M. GAUDELET, No. 32 Platt-street, and M. LACHAUME, No. 821 Broadway. So good an object can hardly fail to meet with ready and abundant support.

The Trans-Pacific Telegraph.

The following is the "Bill to authorize the survey of a route for telegraphic communication between the City of San Francisco, in the State of California, and the Amoor River, in Eastern Asia," reported to the United States Senate from the Military Committee, by Senator LATHAM, Feb. 17, 1862:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a suitable person as engineer, either as an officer of the corps of topographical engineers or otherwise, as he may deem the best suited for the purpose, and such other persons as he may deem necessary, to make such explorations and surveys as may be deemed advisable to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a telegraphic communication between San Francisco, in the State of California, by the way of Behring's Straits, and the mouth of the Amoor River, in Eastern Asia; and that for the purpose of carrying this act into effect the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That authority is hereby given, and the Secretary of the Navy directed and required to detail, for the use of the survey authorized by the preceding section of this act, one small steam or sailing vessel, in his discretion, to assist in the said survey; and that the persons employed in said survey, whether of the army, navy, or of the civil service, shall be organized as the engineer herein authorized to be appointed may advise and direct; and that the report of said survey shall be presented to Congress on or before the first Monday in January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Gov. Sprague Renominated.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The Democratic State Convention to-day renominated Gov. SPRAGUE, and the other incumbers of the State offices.

THE CASE OF GORDON.

The Facts--The Testimony--Exertions of the District-Attorneys, Past and Present.

The Efforts of Judge Dean to Obtain a Commutation of Sentence--His Letter to the President.

Feeling in the City—Inflammatory Handbills.

THE EXECUTION TO-DAY.

The case of NATHANIEL GORDON, the Slaver-Captain, is of no ordinary interest. Like many others who have violated the law of the nation, he was first brought before the bar of our Courts by an Administration in no way disposed to deal harshly with offenders of that class, and like them he would have entirely freed himself from the meshes of the law, had he not been met in the later stages of his legal difficulties by a District-Attorney of a different stamp, whose appointment proceeded from an Administration which is popularly supposed to differ widely from that which preceded it.

The facts that GORDON is the first Slaver-Captain whose conviction, during forty years, has been secured, and that he alone, of all the wicked men who have dealt in the odious traffic, seems likely to meet the deserved end, and the universal public feeling manifested throughout the country in the fate of the unhappy man, induce us to believe that the following *résumé* of the case will be read with interest.

So long ago as October, 1860, GORDON was before the United States Court, Judge NELSON presiding, on the charges of "piracy and voluntarily serving on board a slaver."

Mr. BUCHANAN was President of the United States, and Mr. ROOSEVELT was the District-Attorney.

The former District-Attorney conducted the case before the Court in a very singular manner, and stated, explicitly that "if they are tried and found not guilty, (which is highly probable) of piracy; or if they are found guilty, such an outside pressure would be brought to bear upon the President as would compel him to pardon him; in either case he would go scot free." He also stated that the parties (WARREN and HALL, who, as mates, were tried with GORDON) "could give very important information to the Government as to the parties who fitted these vessels for the Coast of Africa."

These and other kindred statements so astounded the community that all confidence in the law against such offence was lost, and the TIMES of the following day administered to the District-Attorney the following rebuke:

PUNISHMENT FOR THE SLAVE-TRADE TO BE ABOLISHED.

We would call attention to the report of certain opinions delivered yesterday by the United States District-Attorney, on the indictment of the Captain and mate of the slaver *Erie*, in the Circuit Court of the United States, Judge NELSON presiding, and apparently acquiescing in the District-Attorney's views. The *Erie*, it will be remembered, was boarded by an American war-steamer on the Coast of Africa, and on raising the hatches nine hundred unhappy negroes were found stowed away in her hold. A clearer case could not well be conceived by the common mind, both prisoners being on board of her at the time of capture, and apparently serving in the capacities of Captain and mate.

But the prosecuting officer, far from applying his admitted subtlety to proving their guilt of the full offence, punishable as piracy, seems to have executed all his ingenuity in the task of suggesting that two Spaniards who were on deck had assumed the real command of the vessel from the moment that the slaves were placed on board. This is the old, old story—these Spaniards being invariably the alleged Captains, whenever the real Captain's neck is in danger, but relapsing into the character of perfectly innocent passengers, bound for Havana, if any attempt be made to hold them responsible in their assumed capacity.

But this is not the extraordinary or startling part of Judge ROOSEVELT's opinion. We have so long been accustomed to see all laws in relation to the African Slave-trade set at defiance in our Courts, that no new plea in favor of releasing any parties guilty of the crime, without punishment, can excite a throb of wonder or arouse the least feeling of incredulity. But in the view expressed by Judge ROOSEVELT, that public opinion, both at the North and South, has ceased to regard this crime as deserving a pirate's doom—and in his further statement that, even in case of conviction of the full offence, the President would "probably pardon" the guilty man or men—we confess to a shock of not pleasant surprise, a stunning of all the moral senses, and a confusion of ideas, such as must result whenever a deeply-rooted and long-venerated belief is swept suddenly away from before us.

Judge ROOSEVELT must be regarded as speaking by authority. He is fresh from the President's hand, bound to him by social ties, and the official representative of his views upon this point. Let us ask him, then, to state plainly whether the President considers that a *possibility* of imprisonment for two years should be the highest penalty held out to deter bad and desperate men from engaging in a traffic which returns a net profit of four or five hundred per cent.? If the President does not hold this view, and if Judge ROOSEVELT does not agree with him, what was the object of making statements so broadly guaranteeing almost absolute impunity to this crime in a City which he admits to be "the head and front of the Slave-trade?"

We tell the United States District-Attorney that the period of forty years, to which he contemptuously alludes as having made public horror of the Slave-trade an obsolete feeling, has, upon the contrary, but served to intensify and establish on broader grounds the loathing and repugnance with which this odious traffic is regarded by every intelligent and humane mind. We tell him that the punishment which he seems covertly to hint at as being, in the President's mind, sufficient, would not suffice to restrain the most contemptible petty larcenist from any offence having the inducement of 50 cents to inspire its accomplishment. As to the suggestion that the Captain and mate of the *Erie* might, if leniently dealt with, give evidence against their employers, long experience has only too clearly proved that all such promises are illusory. Besides, in this case, the counsel for the prisoners gave notice that he would give no promise for his clients, "though probably the men would be glad to avoid trial for their lives!"

Let us have done with this farce of pretending to punish persons engaged in the Slave-trade, if the officers charged with and paid for the execution of the laws can make no better semblance of a desire to discharge their duties. It is a new thing to find the President of the United States avowing through one of his confidential officers that he would refuse, "even upon conviction," to permit the sentence prescribed by law to be carried out on a convicted criminal.

The Slave-trade is not, unhappily, a plant of such weak growth in our midst that it requires to be watered in advance with these tear-drops of Executive clemency. Rather is it a spreading and poisonous weed, requiring vigorous arms, unflinching industry and the most unyielding discharge of every duty on the part of our law officers charged with its repression. If Mr. BUCHANAN desired to signalize the last days of his unhappy term by giving assurance of impunity to this crime, he could not have chosen a better means than the declarations made by Judge ROOSEVELT.

No effectual steps were taken in the case until the advent of the present District-Attorney, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., to whose industry and faithful zeal the final conviction of GORDON and his certain execution are due. When he entered upon the duties of his office, he found that the only witness in the case against GORDON was Lieut. TODD, one of the officers of the ship *Mohican*, which captured the slaver. It was necessary for him to have other proof than that, and in a manner which reflects the greatest credit on his ingenuity, he set about getting it.

It was necessary, according to the wording of the statute, to prove that GORDON was a citizen of the United States, or else that the ship was an American bottom. It was found that the ship, though of American build, had been transferred for the very purpose of avoiding the law. Finally, he succeeded in tracing GORDON's parents to the State of Maine, and proving that they resided there both prior and subsequent to his birth, he established that point.

It was also necessary to obtain the "crew-list." This he was only able to do by sending to the West Indies, *viâ* England, which being done, he was enabled to watch for the several sailors as they arrived from their various ports, and to detain them as witnesses.

The "crew-list" is in itself interesting as proving beyond a doubt the fact that GORDON was the Captain. At the trial it was claimed by him that he was only a passenger; that while master of the ship he had gone out on a lawful voyage; had met two Spaniards, who, by some hocus-pocus, deprived him of the command and filled the ship with negroes, and that he, rather than remain on the unhealthy African coast, had embarked homeward as a passenger. This defence by him was only for use in case he should be overhauled, as he was, by an American man-of-war, while had a Spanish or British ship hailed him, he would have defiantly flaunted the American ensign and passed unmolested on his journey.

The paper referred to is a "List of the crew of the ship *Erie*, of New-York, of the burden of 476 65-95 tons, which, under the command of NATHANIEL GORDON, as master, was cleared at the Consulate-General of the United States of America for Havana, bound to St. Thorne, Rio Congo and Ambrices, on the 9th day of April, 1860, as appearing on the ship's daily journal, kept in said Consulate for that year, according to the directions of the Government of the United States."

Here follow the list of names, with descriptions of the age, height, station, native country, monthly wages and advance wages of each man; the whole being dated at

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL, HAVANA, Aug. 24, 1861.
(Signed,) THOS. SAVAGE,
U. S. Vice-Consul-General at Havana.

By the aid of the above list the District-Attorney secured his witnesses, and at once moved onward with the trial. It was in evidence (given by Lieut. HENRY D. TODD, U. S. N.) that the ship *Erie* was first discovered by the United States steamer *Mohican*, on the morning of the 8th day of August, 1860; that she was then about 50 miles outside of the river Congo, on the West Coast of Africa, standing to the northward, with all sail set; that she was flying the American flag, and that a gun from the *Mohican* brought her to.

At this stage of the case a peculiar difficulty arose, from the fact that Lieut. DUNINGTON, who boarded the *Erie*, had deserted his country's flag, and entered the service of the rebel navy. Consequently his testimony, which was of course a desirable link in the chain of evidence, could not be had.

It was, however, shown by Lieut. TODD that he went on board himself about noon, and took command of the prize. He found on board of the *Erie*, which our readers will remember was but 500 tons burden, *eight hundred and ninety-seven* (897) negroes, men, women and children ranging from the age of six months to forty years. *They were half children*, one-fourth men and one-fourth women, and so crowded when on the main deck that one could scarcely put his foot down without stepping on them. The stench from the hold was fearful, and the filth and dirt upon their persons indescribably offensive.

At first he of course knew nothing about them, and until GORDON showed him, he was unable to stow them or feed them—finally he learned how, but they were stowed so closely that during the entire voyage they appeared to be in great agony. The details are sickening, but as fair exponents of the result of this close stowing we will but mention that running sores and cutaneous diseases of the most painful as well as contagious character infected the entire load. Decency was unthought of; privacy was simply impossible—nastiness and wretchedness reigned supreme. From such a state of affairs we are not surprised to learn that during the passage of fifteen days twenty-nine of the sufferers died, and were thrown overboard.

It was proved by one of the seamen that he, with others, shipped on the *Erie*, believing her to be bound upon a legitimate voyage, and that, when at sea, they suspected, from the nature of the cargo, that all was not right, which suspicion they mentioned to the Captain, (GORDON,) who satisfied them by saying that he was on a lawful voyage, that they had shipped as sailors, and would do better to return to their duties than to talk to him.

Subsequently they were told that they had shipped on a slaver, and that for every negro safely landed they should receive a dollar.

The negroes were taken on board the ship on the 7th day of August, 1860, and the entire operation of launching and unloading nearly 900 negroes, occupied but *three-quarters of an hour*, or less time than a sensible man would require for his dinner. As the poor creatures came over the side GORDON would take them by the arm, and shove them here or there, as the case might be, and if by chance their persons were covered from entire exposure by a strip of rag, he would, with his knife, cut it off, fling it overboard, and send the wretch naked with his fellows.

Several of the crew testified, all agreeing that GORDON acted as Captain; that he engaged them; that he ordered them; that he promised them the $1 *per capita*; that he superintended the bringing on board the negroes; and that he was, in fact, the master-spirit of the entire enterprise.

It was also proved that the ship's cargo consisted of several hundred hogsheads of liquor, of beans, rice, farina and shooks, which latter were taken ashore at Gongo River, made into hogsheads for water, and reshipped. It was also shown, by one and all the witnesses, that the packing of the negroes was wonderfully close; that their sufferings were really agonizing, and that the stench arising from their unchecked filthiness was absolutely startling. One harrowing scene was mentioned by a swift witness for the defence, who little thought, as he mentioned the circumstance, of the dramatic use to which the learned counsel for the Government would put it. We refer to the scene which occurred shortly after the capture.

It seems the negroes had been kept under the deck, with closed hatches, without food or drink for many hours, and in their hunger and thirst they had become clamorous for relief. Lieut. TODD did not understand the trouble, and appealing to the Mate WARREN, asked what he should do. WARREN told him they were hungry, and it might be a good idea to give them a little something. How to do it the Lieutenant knew not, and in his ignorance passed some water to the brutal savages in the hold. Instantly the vessel holding the water was upset, and all the water spilled. Again the attempt was tried, but with the same childish result. Lieut. TODD durst not bring the negroes on deck, and thought doubtless that his prize might turn out an elephant. Finally he had them brought up, and again he knew nothing about managing them. At last he made one sit down, when the others followed suit, and then all were fed.

Ravenously they clutched the food offered them and gulped it down in indecent haste, while the water which was given them disappeared like the rushing of a torrent. The law says that whoever shall engage in the Slave-traffic, or shall detain negroes on board a vessel, shall be deemed guilty of piracy, and shall suffer death, and that GORDON is guilty of that crime is a fact demonstrated beyond a doubt. The District-Attorney, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., has left no stone unturned to prove it, a legal jury has so found it, and the Judge upon the Bench has indorsed it by administering the sentence of execution.

Nothing daunted by all this, GORDON's able and pertinacious counsel, Judge GILBERT DEAN, went immediately to Washington, and urged the President to pardon him, or change his punishment to that of imprisonment for life. The Judge laid before Mr. LINCOLN all the evidence in favor of his client, as the District-Attorney had previously done all that was against him; and the President, according to the statements of both of these learned gentlemen, gave the subject his earnest and careful attention. At length he decided that he could not find it to be his duty to interfere. He admitted that it was hard for a man to lose his life for violating the law, which had been a dead letter for forty years, but did not see that that fact would warrant him in overruling the Courts, or setting aside a law of Congress. In view, however, of the facts in the case, he granted a respite for two weeks from that date, beyond which he told the counsel he could do nothing for him.

Judge DEAN returned to the City, and finding that no record had been made up, went back to Washington and drew up a petition to the President, of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862.

To His Excellency, the President:

My attention has been called to a letter published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, concerning the case of GORDON.

You are told in this letter that "public opinion in New-York is manifest, earnest and almost unanimous against any commutation in the flagrant case of GORDON."

This is not a question of public opinion, but of justice. If, however, it were, and public opinion is to be consulted, I call your attention to the voluntary petition sent here signed by lawyers and laymen, clergymen and citizens, the Senators and Members of Assembly of New-York City, protesting against the execution.

But I do more. As the best expression of the public opinion of New-York, I refer you to that opinion as embodied in its recent statute—"No crime hereafter committed, except treason and murder in the first degree, shall be punished with death in the State of New-York." It then provides that "no sentence of death shall be carried into effect until one year after it is passed, nor until the whole record of the proceedings shall be certified by the Clerk of the Court under its seal to the Governor, nor until a warrant for the execution shall be issued by the Governor under the great seal of the State."

You here see the safeguards which public opinion in New-York has provided for human life, all of which are disregarded that GORDON may be sacrificed. When I sought for a record of his conviction, that it might be submitted to you for examination, I was astonished at finding that none existed. I have applied to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of prohibition and of certiorari to prevent the execution without a record of conviction. The motion is denied for want of jurisdiction in that Court to review the proceedings of the Circuit Court in a criminal case. Where the title to property is in question the writ of error is a writ of right. Not so here. Human life is of less consequence than bales of cotton, or boxes of dry goods. In the case of GORDON an interpretation of the statute of 1820, placed on it by Judge STORY fifteen years ago, "that a person having no interest in or power over the negroes, so as to impress on them the character of slaves, and only employed in their transportation," is not guilty of the capital offence (2 Sum. R., 240) has been overruled, and no opportunity afforded to get the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States on the subject. As this is the first conviction under this construction of the law, and no chance for a review has been given, do not public opinion and public justice as well as humanity forbid the execution of the prisoner?

A lawyer who would issue an execution to levy on property without a record of the judgment of the Court, would be liable as a trespasser, but yet the Government of the United States are about to take the life of a human being without any such formality, and neither you or your advisers have been furnished with this record, though a month has intervened since the application for a commutation.

But if GORDON is to be executed what is the haste? "Public opinion" in New-York gives a year before executing one condemned to death. Should not that have its weight instead of those Draconic practitioners who would hang first and make up the record of the Court afterward?

Your Administration has been signalized by the outbreak of a conspiracy to destroy the Government. Traitors have been taken with arms in their hands. Added to this has been the crime of piracy, of which some have been convicted. None have been executed; instead of that the loyal nation has greeted with unanimous approval the declaration of amnesty and forgiveness.

While the prison doors are opening to convicted pirates and acknowledged traitors, the gallows is being erected for GORDON. And why? Is the moral crime of which he is guilty greater than those you are releasing. For more than forty years the statute under which he has been convicted has been a dead letter, because the moral sense of the community revolted at the penalty of death imposed on an act when done between Africa and Cuba which the law sanctioned between Maryland and Carolina.

It was, nay, it is lawful to carry a child born in Virginia to Louisiana, and there to sell him to perpetual Slavery. Is it an offence, then, deserving death to bring a barbarian from Africa to the same place? I beg leave, also, to call your attention to the fact that this act is the only one on the statute book of any civilized nation which makes the offence capital. France never had one. Great Britain at one time did, but it has been repealed. The punishment of death for piracy is abolished in all cases except where committed under circumstances, or attended by acts, calculated to endanger life. (1 Gil. c. 9).) I also ask your attention to the inclosed letter of Hon. WM. BEACH LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island, in reference to the propriety of a commutation. How the argument it contains can be answered, I cannot imagine. It was written, as you see, voluntarily, and not to me. You are told by the District-Attorney, that "Judge SHIPMAN is earnest against the policy of a commutation."

My appeal is to you—the only place where it can be effectual. Do not, I beseech you, allow this general exultation of the people over National victories, and the eve of the preparation for solemnizing the anniversary of the 22d of February, to be marred by the creaking of the gallows, or saddened by the report of the dying groans and struggles of a human being sacrificed to appease the spasmodic virtue of men who are loudest in their demand for the abolition of the death penalty, as more barbarous than the Slave-trade, and more vindictive than murder.

Trusting, Sir, that these considerations may have weight with you, I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant, GILBERT DEAN.

Nothing was effected by the letter, and the counsel, determined to do all in his power, applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition, in which attempt he was baffled by the following decision of the Court, Chief Justice TANEY presiding:

Supreme Court of the United States, December Term, 1861.

Ex parte: In the matter of Nathaniel Gordon.—On an application for an alternative writ of prohibition to the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, and its officers, and the United States Marshal, restraining them from further proceeding in this case, and also for a writ of *certiorari*, commanding them (the said Judges) to return and send up the papers, process, and all proceedings in the said Circuit Court in this case to this Court.

On consideration of the motion made by Mr. Deane, of counsel for the petitioner, on last Friday, the 14th inst., for the aforesaid writs or either of them, and of the argument of the said counsel, it is the opinion of this Court that it has no jurisdiction in the case, and it is thereupon now here ordered by this Court that the said motion be and the same is hereby overruled.

I, William Thomas Carroll, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the order entered this date by the said Supreme Court upon the above entitled application.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Supreme Court, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of February, A. D., 1862. (Signed)

WILLIAM THOMAS CARROLL,
Clerk Supreme Court United States.

Thus all efforts in GORDON's behalf at Washington were baffled, and Judge DEAN, thoroughly exhausted, left the capital on Wednesday night, reaching his home yesterday morning.

He had hardly breakfasted, when certain features in the case, which had some what developed during his prolonged absence, were brought before his notice, and deeming them worthy at least of argument before the Court, he hastened thither, and at once moved, before Judge SHIPMAN, for such relief as in the judgment of the Court was deemed proper after due consideration of the following points:

Can the sentence upon GORDON be legally executed in the Tombs?

The Tombs is a prison authorized by the laws of the State of New-York for the confinement of certain persons.

The State has never, by any statute, prohibited the use of its prisons to persons committed under process of the United States.

It has, however, sole jurisdiction over its prisons, and they cannot be used by the United States without its consent.

Massachusetts and some other States have refused the use of its prisons by the United States for certain purposes.

Has not the State of New-York, by the act of 1860, refused the use of its jails and the City Prison for the purpose of executions?

The process of the Marshal is not under the seal of the Court only under the private seals of the individual Judges. The statute provides that all process shall be under the seal of the Court.

These points were argued at length by the learned counsel, and replied to by the District Attorney, who met one of them by a note from Mr. DRAPER, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 1 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1862.

Robert Murray, Esq., U. S. Marshal:

SIR: In compliance with your request for permission to execute NATHANIEL GORDON in the yard of the City Prison, on the 21st inst., the Commissioners grant the same, and the Warden of the City Prison will render the usual local aids required on such occasions.

Your obedient servant,
S. DRAPER, President.

And another in regard to the absence of the Court seal, by stating that it could yet be affixed, even though it was unnecessary.

The Judge deemed it desirable, however, to retire and consult with Judge BETTS, and for that purpose the Court took a recess of at least two hours, at the expiration of which time Judge SHIPMAN reëntered the room.

The scene was unusually solemn. Twilight had fallen on the outer world, and it was necessary that the all-pervading scene of the Court should be broken, and the gas was lighted. The Judge on the bench was far from steady in his nerves. He had a painful duty to perform, and was well aware that his decision now would be final. DELAFIELD SMITH, Judge DEAN, Counselor BUSTEED, and very many prominent lawyers sat in the darker portions of the room, waiting with ill-disguised anxiety the ruling of the Court. The Judge fumbled with the gas fixtures, turned the fluid on and turned it off, and then with a desperate effort broke through the solemn silence, and in a low but distinct voice stated:

1. That the decisions or practice of the Courts of New-York were in no way binding upon the United States.

2. That granting the fact that on the order the Court seal was not affixed, in the opinion of the Court it was not necessary that it should be.

He also stated that it was due to the Court that it should be understood that the sentence which ordered that GORDON should be hanged in the City Prison, was not lightly or thoughtlessly given, but that, after due care and investigation, the Court had decided that upon the time not only, but also the place.

All was now over. Judge DEAN, who had done all that human ingenuity or legal acumen could suggest, was manifestly affected by the decision, and it was an effort of no common will which enabled him, without apparent emotion, to receive the commendation of the many learned gentlemen who crowded about him at the close of the session.

During the night previous a large number of inflammatory handbills were posted conspicuously throughout the City, of which the following is a copy:

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK!—COME TO THE RESCUE!—Shall a JUDICIAL MURDER be committed in your midst, and no PROTESTING VOICES be heard against it?

Capt. NATHANIEL GORDON is sentenced to be executed for a crime which has been virtually a dead letter for forty years. Shall this young man be quietly allowed to be made the victim of fanaticism? Let the generous and humane who are in favor of a commutation of the death penalty in his case assemble at the Merchants' Exchange on Thursday, Feb. 20, at three o'clock, and make themselves heard on GORDON's behalf at the White House.

Our reporter could not find that any doings of consequence were the result, and it is believed that others than GORDON's friends had more to do with it than they.

Letters were sent to District-Attorney SMITH and Marshal MURRAY, some of which are denunciatory and threatening, but the majority of which read like this:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1862.

SIR: If you have any regard for yourself, your family, your reputation, you will not hang that man GORDON, for it will be nothing short of murder, and the stigma of it will stick while you live. Resign sooner, by all means, a thousand times over. Do not commit murder. Cut your right arm off first. Yours, respectfully, WM. NOBLE.

To ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal.

Of course no attention was paid to any of them.

That there is a very large portion of our community opposed to the execution of GORDON, is beyond doubt, a fact. Many cannot see why if it is right to carry a slave born in Virginia to South Carolina, it should be a capital offence to take a savage born in Africa to the same place—others think it hard to hang a man for violating a law forty years obsolete—but despite all that he will be hanged to-day between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.,—probably about 2 P. M., as he has the privilege of fixing the hour himself, provided it be not too close upon the last mentioned time. The preparations for the final scene are made.

The framework from which he is to hang stands in the central yard of the Toombs and consists of but two uprights with a strong overtopping beam, through which the rope will pass, one end of which will be noosed, while to the other which is concealed by a rough board inclosure, is attached a weight of several hundred pounds.

Hundreds of applications have been made by the idly curious who have a morbid desire to see the unfortunate man suffer, but we are glad to learn that Marshal MURRAY has limited the number to a very few.

Mrs. GORDON, whose visit to Washington was unavailing, as the President declined seeing her, was with her husband yesterday afternoon when our reporter called. She is nearly wild with excitement and grief, and cannot bring herself to give up all hope. Marshal MURRAY notified GORDON of the final ruling of the Court, and then it seemed as if for the first time he appreciated his awful situation. He is a firm-nerved man, however, and were it not for his wife and little son, would not flinch a hair's breadth.

The counsel on either side have displayed great courage, fidelity and proper zeal. To the untiring research and loyal perseverance of Judge DEAN, GORDON owes all the leniency thus far shown him, and were it not for the equal perseverance and persistent regard for the public weal manifested by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, the District Attorney, who conducted the prosecution alone, there is no doubt that Judge DEAN, who has not received a penny for his services or his expenses since the sentence, would have secured at least a commutation of the sentence to punishment for life.

Application for a Habeas Corpus in Gordon's Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 20.

While the Court was occupied with the trial of a collector's suit, Judge DEAN, on behalf of Nathaniel Gordon, sentenced to be executed to-morrow, applied to the Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The collector's suit was accordingly postponed. Judge DEAN stated that a question had suggested itself to his mind as to the case, and he had concluded that the point could only be raised in this Court, if at all. The judgment in this case is in the usual form according to the old English practice, where there are no questions of State sovereignty, and where the Judgment would be perfectly proper. But it directs the execution to take place within the City Prison. I wish, he said, to raise the question whether that sentence can be carried into effect in this State without the consent of the State. The State has by statute specified the State prisons as places within which the life of a man can be taken by law—and that, I think, excludes other places. That the State can do this I think there can be no doubt. Massachusetts has refused the use of her prisons for the confinement of fugitive slaves, and this action has been recognized by Congress, which has provided for the course to be adopted by the Marshal in such case. Now, the fifth section of the act of Congress of 1835, provides that when any person is convicted of any offence against the United States, the Court might order the sentence to be executed in any house of correction, the use of which shall be allowed and authorized by the Legislature of the State for such purpose.

I am not aware of any statute of the State which expressly authorizes the United States to send their prisoners to the jails or the State Prisons of the State.

The DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—There is such a statute.

Judge DEAN—Then that adds force to my position. I am informed, also, that the practice has been heretofore to execute prisoners on Government property.

The DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—No, the fact is the other way.

Judge DEAN—I was informed it was so. Now, the 1st section of the act of 1860 of this State provides that no crime hereafter committed, except high treason and murder in the first degree, shall be punished with death in this State. I admit that that statute cannot affect any place where the United States have exclusive jurisdiction. But I say that if there is any such thing as State sovereignty, that statute is the prohibition of the use of the prisons of this State for the purpose of execution under the laws of the United States.

The fifth section of the same act provides that no criminal shall be executed except after the expiration of a year from his sentence, and under certain formalities. Now I do not claim that these provisions of the statute apply to persons convicted under United States law, because that view does not commend itself to my judgment. But I do claim that the first section applies distinctly to executions in any of the county jails in this State, and that by it the Legislature have declared that they will not have their property applied to such purposes except in cases of treason and murder.

Moreover, Congress, by the Judiciary act, provided that the practice under the laws of the United States should conform as far as possible to the laws of the several States, and when some of the States abolished imprisonment for debt, Congress abolished it also in those States. I claim that this is as much a declaration that the prisons of one State shall not be used for the purposes of executions as the laws of Massachusetts and other States were that their prisons should not be used to keep fugitive slaves.

I claim, moreover, that we are not required to show any statute, but that the Government must show one. The City Prison is private property to a certain extent. It belongs to the City. I don't believe the Court can say that an execution shall take place there any more than in the house of the District-Attorney.

I am informed that the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections have given a consent that this execution shall take place in the City Prison. If they have, it is entirely nugatory. They might as well give a consent to turn it into a brothel. The consent must be given by the State.

Another fact of which I have been informed is that the writ under which the execution is to take place, is not under the seal of the Court, but under the private seals of the two judges who presided at the trial. The law says that all process shall be under the seal of the Court, and the term process includes the final writ. I only say that I have been informed that this is so, and deem it my duty to present it to the Court. I have desired to do it because I desired to do whatever I could for my client; and at this time, when the land is full of joy, and when the next day is to be solemnized generally, that this joy should not be interrupted by an execution, and that when amnesties are given to convicted pirates and traitors, this man should not be executed under a judgment perhaps irregular.

The District-Attorney, in reply, cited the statute of 1860, giving the Commissioners of Charities and Correction authority for the direction, management, maintenance and control of the City Prison, among others, and read a consent given by them that the execution should take place there, and this, he claimed, was an answer to all the counsel had urged.

He further cited from the Revised Statutes, vol. 3, p. 1099, 1100, the act directing the keepers of all county jails and State Prisons to keep, subject to the discipline of the prison, all persons brought there by the United States Marshal who were sentenced to be imprisoned there until the sentence was executed or the prisoner discharged.

He argued that the effect of the claim made for the prisoner would be that in some districts a prisoner could not be executed at all, and that it was a fair supposition that if the State had designed to forbid the United States from executing their law within its borders it would have said so; that before this statute the law of the State was that all killing was murder, except in specified cases, one being where it was done by authority of the judgment of any Court of the State, and he argued that if this construction was good now, the execution of criminals before under judgments of this Court was murder.

In answer to a question on his part as to what relief was asked for, Judge DEAN said he asked for such relief as the Court should see fit to grant.

Judge SHIPMAN said that was rather broad; that Judge BETTS had stated in the earlier part of the day, that he should ask for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and he had supposed that this was an informal discussion of the questions, to see if there was any use in issuing the writ.

Mr. SMITH proceeded further to argue that the fair construction of the State statute was, that no crime should be punished under the State law, without referring to the laws of the United States.

Judge DEAN in reply, said that the Revised Statutes which Mr. SMITH referred to, had provided for the detention of prisoners sentenced under United States law, only in County prisons and State prisons, whereas the City prison was neither.

Mr. SMITH referred him to page 1,061 of the same volume of the Statutes, where all common jails are made County prisons. As to the warrant not being sealed, there were two answers: one that the practice had always been not to seal them, and if it was necessary it could be now put on.

Judge DEAN said it was never heard of to put a seal on a warrant only sixteen hours before the execution.

Judge SHIPMAN said that the questions were important and he would take a short recess to enable him to examine the authorities and statutes cited.

About 6 o'clock, the Judge returned into Court to render his decision.

He said: "It is proper that I should say in disposing of the matter that has been presented, that the place of execution of the sentence of GORDON was the subject of deliberation and consultation before the sentence was delivered. The City Prison was not hastily or accidentally designated, but was fixed as the place after full consultation.

The counsel for the prisoner has submitted certain facts to the Court, for the purpose of moving for a writ of *habeas corpus*, or of applying to the Court for some other mode of relief should the Court be of opinion that the facts laid before it warranted its interference.

After consultation with Judge BETTS, the Court is of opinion:

1. That the prisoner was, at the time of his trial, conviction and sentence, with the assent of the authorities having charge of the City Prison, properly confined therein, and that was the place designated by the Court for the execution of the sentence. We see no occasion to interfere with the execution of the law in conformity with the judgment and sentence.

2. That the law of the State of New-York relating to capital punishment has no application to proceedings, judgments or sentences of the Courts of the United States.

3. The United States Attorney having moved to have the seal of this Court attached to the warrant, we are of opinion that such a formality is unnecessary and not required by the laws of the United States or the settled usage in such cases.

The application is accordingly denied.

SHREWSBURY, N. J.—The steamer *Highland Light* has resumed her trips for the season to the Highlands, Red Bank, &c. See advertisement.

In all Complaints of the Pulmonary Organs, even when Nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operations. Coughs, colds, bronchitis, pleurisy—in a word, all diseases of a pulmonary nature, yield to this preparation, if properly administered. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and druggists generally.

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
(Between 11th and 12th sts.,)
A very cheap and desirable
BALMORAL BOOT for $2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for $3 00

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss.—A chemical compound, similar to the natural oil of the hair. For dressing the hair, keeping it in place, and imparting a most beautiful gloss, there is nothing equal to it. Sold by all the druggists.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown—best in use for color and durability. Infallible ongnent, for the growth and beauty of the hair.

Catarrh.
A form of Chronic Throat Disease, consisting in inflammation, which begins behind and little above the palate, and extends up into the nose. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have proved very efficacious in this troublesome complaint. No sufferer from Catarrh should be without them.

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.
L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

DIED.

GILCHRIST.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, WILLIAM GILCHRIST, brother of Clarence Gilchrist, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his uncle, Mr. Robert W. Bowyer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Greenwich-av., this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at 11 A. M., to Greenwood.

HATFIELD.—In this City, on Wednesday Feb. 19, suddenly, Mrs. MARY HATFIELD, relict of Barnes Hatfield, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 238 7th-st.

BUCKENHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 20, SARAH BUCKENHAM, wife of Edward Gerard Buckenham, and youngest daughter of Robert and Sarah Thompson, in the 34th year of her age.

Her remains will be interred in Greenwood, from the residence of her parents, No. 66 Spring-st., at 1 o'clock on Saturday, the 22d inst. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

SCURRING.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 20, of bronchial consumption, RICHARD ENEAS SPURRING, native of England, aged 50 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Bleecker House, No. 16 Leroy-place, corner of Bleecker and Greene sts., at 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the 22d inst. Burial at Greenwood. His friends are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting.

FURNIS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 20, JOHN FURNIS, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., at No. 125 East 12th-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be conveyed by the 10 30 A. M. Harlem train on Monday, the 24th inst., to White Plains, for interment.

GROSS.—At her late residence, early on Wednesday morning, Feb. 19, after a short but severe illness, MARY ELIZABETH LALOR, the beloved wife of Michael C. Gross.

Her remains were conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

BELL.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 19, JOSEPH T. BELL, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 362 4th-st., without further invitation.

WHITE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 19, at his residence, in West 28th-st., Hon. JOEL W. WHITE, aged 65 years.

Funeral services will take place at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., near Broadway, at 12 o'clock M. Relatives and friends of the deceased are requested to attend, without further invitation.

POTTER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 19, FRANKLIN POTTER, son of Joseph and Jane Potter, aged 8 years and 9 months.

The funeral will be held on Friday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 164 West-30th-st. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HALSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, THOMAS R. HALSEY, adopted son of William Halsey, aged 22 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, southeast corner of Clinton and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

BENTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 20, after a lingering illness, Mrs EUNICE BENTON, widow of James Benton, in the 78th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her daughter, No. 161 Montague-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

KIRKLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 19, of scarlet fever, CLARA, daughter of Henry B. and Kate Pomeroy Kirkland, aged 3 years, 11 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Portland-av., first house south of Hanson-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) the 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ANSTICE.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, Feb. 19, JAMES MILNOR, son of Henry and Mary Anstice, aged 11 years.

ALSTON.—On Monday, Jan. 27, on board the steamship *Kangaroo*, on her voyage to Liverpool, Mrs. MARY ALSTON, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary Preston, in the 22d year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
**KENTUCKY

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy Protestant girl, with City and Brooklyn references, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; wages, $6 a month, City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG, RESpectable German girl wants a situation in an American family to do chamberwork and sewing, and understands hair-dressing. The best reference can be given. Call at No. 44 Essex-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER. —A Protestant young woman wishes to engage as above; is a good chambermaid and very good laundress, and can do all kinds of family sewing; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to go in the country; good City reference given. Call, or address for two days, at No. 417 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; or would do first-class washing in any family; is willing and obliging. Also a young girl as nurse and chambermaid and sewing; has City references. Call for this week at No. 136 East 38th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing, or plain sewing. Can give twelve years' City references. Call or address No. 50 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 323 3d-av., corner 25th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine ironing; private family preferred; best of City reference given. Call, or address, at No. 106 East 30th st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable, neat and experienced young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will go as nurse and seamstress; the best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-rate cook, a respectable and trustworthy woman, who understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; excellent reference can be had in this City. Can be seen at No. 300 6th-av., first private door from 22d-st.; ring the bell next the jeweler's.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED French cook a situation in a private family; understands French and English cooking to perfection; has the best of reference, and will not object to the country. can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 22d-st. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 91 West 24th st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands cooking all kinds of meats, pastry, &c.; has no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best references. Call at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; good reference given; no objection to go to the country. Call corner 8th-av. and 17th-st., in the butcher store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the washing; best references. Call at No. 202 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED WOman wishes a situation as above; is an excellent cook, baker of bread and pastry; can be well recommended. Call at Ackermans, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman desires a situation as cook; has the best of old country testimonials. Apply to C. BOOKHAM, at Bookham & Bedell's Agency, No. 369 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; best references. Call at No. 450 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 19.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook; understands baking and soups, &c.; is willing to assist in the washing if required; has the best of City references for honesty and sobriety; can be seen at No. 193 4th-av., in the fancy store, till engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, situations together, one as cook and laundress, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 West 19th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, pastry; or thorough laundress; does cooking not objectionable in first-rate families; wages $8 to $10; city or country. Call at 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Situation wanted for a smart, capable servant, who is a very excellent washer and ironer; is a plain cook; is a person that is fond of going out; very obliging, neat and quick about her work, and will accept moderate wages for the sake of getting a steady place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable middle aged woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of references given as to character and capacity. Please call at No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top door.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, EMPLOYment, by a competent dressmaker, by the day or week. Can do all family sewing. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 146 West 18th-st.-place, second floor.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG GERman woman wishes a situation in an American family, as nurse; will take the entire charge of one or two children; is competent to teach them the German language; has the best references; will also do waiting and chamberwork. Call at No. 142 Elm-st., near Grand-st., Room No. 13.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a Protestant young woman a situation as nurse or chambermaid; understands French fluting, and does up muslins nicely; has the best city reference. Call at No. 311 West 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and assist with washing; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has best of City references. Call at No. 296 East 9th-st., cor. Avenue A, for two days. No objection to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and general family seamstress wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing. No objections to go as ladies' maid if required. City references. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable person, who is a good seamstress, as seamstress and to take care of children; has lived several years in her last place; City reference. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., in the rear, or address K. D., Madison-square Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY, HAVing a machine, is desirous of obtaining employment; she can do all kinds of sewing quickly and neatly; would go out or take it to her home to do it. Unexceptionable reference given. Address M. E. H., Station E, New-York.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a young English lady's maid in a very high family; is a first-class French hair-dresser and dressmaker; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses, and teaches children also. Call for two days at No. 259 West 18th-st., near 9th-av. City reference.

AS REALLY GOOD SERVANTS.—A VERY excellent selection is now in waiting at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S Agency, No. 369 4th-av.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week, as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference given. Call at No. 45 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WASHING DONE UP NEATLY TO ORder, by an experienced person, in her own home, and is willing to go out to work. Call at No. 113 East 8th-st., first floor.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belongings; references. Will be found willing and obliging. No objection to City or country. Best of City reference given. Can be seen personally, or a note addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 30 Broadway, office of the Greenwood Cemetery, or Box No. 151 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a steady, reliable, English Protestant man, of long experience in London and six years in New-York; is a good groom and careful driver; understands the feeding of horses and the care of carriages, harness and all appointments, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address No. 18 West 32d-st., until engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man from the West; has nine years' reference; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objections to the country. Address W. D., Box No. 203 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; is a good clipper, and will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address E. P., COACHMAN, at Mr. Walke's saddlery store, No. 985 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., or Box No. 189 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the above capacity, by a young man, Protestant, who understands his business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at or address T. W. N., No. 232 3d-av., third floor, front.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE MAN WANTS A situation as cook on a boat, or in a country hotel; has the best of reference. Address E. W., or can be seen at No. 80 Beaver-st., third floor, for three days.

AS FARMER.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS THOroughly versed in all modern farming; has had a practical knowledge of it from his youth; understands the culture of roots for Winter-feed for cattle; has had ten years' experience in this country; wishes a situation as overseer, or as manager of a gentleman's farm; can give undisputed reference. Call at, or [address by letter J. L., No. 647 7th-av., New-York.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED by a married man, a situation where he can have a house; family small; understands farming, gardening, grooming, driving, milking and raising of poultry well; wages moderate, and good reference. Address P. K., Box No. 199 Times Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, without children, as gardener; understands his business in all its various branches. Satisfactory reference given from his two last places, where he has had charge for several years past. A note addressed to J. C. G., to J. M. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., or C. Luling's, No. 52 Exchange-place, for three days, will meet attention.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A married man; has no family; he perfectly understands the management of green-houses and grapery; has the best of references as to capability, &c.; is not afraid of work. No one need apply unless those who want a good man, and willing to give good pay. Address F. Q., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by one who thoroughly understands the culture of grapes in the open air, and the cold grapery and the forcing of grapes, likewise in the culture and management of the green-house, kitchen, fruit and flower garden, lawns, &c. Address for three days, R. S., at Mr. Reid's store, seedsman and florist, No. 507 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a married man, fully competent for a first-class place; understands the management of green-house, hot-house and grapery, as well as the thorough cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables; has ten years' experience in this country; has the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Address W. M., Box No. 161 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A MAN OF LONG EXPErience in all branches of the profession wishes a situation; he has the very best references from gentlemen. Address J. E., care of Mr. Fitzpatrick, corner of 29th-st. and Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, that understands the business in all its branches, and can give the best of references. Address W. B., Box No. 215 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant German as gardener and farmer; understands taking charge of greenhouses and graperies. Has best of references. Call at No. 174 3d-st., between Avenues A and B.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—To parties desiring a gardener or farmer well recommended, can hear of such by addressing Lock Box No. 242 Post-office, Providence, Rhode-Island.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has been about two years in the retail drug business in the City, wishes to meet with a first-class druggist or physician, with whom to qualify. Respectability of position and proficiency of the party more an object than remuneration. Address PHARMACEUTIST, Patten's Hotel, corner of Greenwich and Warren sts., New-York City.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a married man and his wife, the man as coachman and gardener, and his wife as waitress and to do nursing work; both understand their business; the man can give 5 years' reference; no objections to the country. Address M. D., Box No. 217 Times Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—I AM DESIROUS OF a situation as engineer in city or country. Long experience with good reference; and am willing to keep accounts, &c. Address WM. CROSIER, No. 143 East 46th-st., New-York City.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES TO SECURE A situation to take care of horses or to drive. Can procure the best of City references from his last employer. Call at or address No. 85 West 26th-st.

GRAPE VINE, TREES AND SHRUBS.—Pruning done by the undersigned, who has over twenty years of experience.
FR. E. GUYSE, No. 211 16th-av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE POUVANT ENseigner le Francais, ainsi que toute espece d'ouvrages d'agrément, et capable de donner une bonne education aux jeunes personnes, désire se placer dans un pensionnat, ou comme gouvernante dans une famille privée; elle n'aurait au reste pas objection a vivre a la campagne. S'adresser, par lettre sous les initiales, L. G., No. 402 rue-av., chez la Dame de 25me rue.

HELP WANTED.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer; one that can come well-recommended may obtain a good situation by applying to-day at No. 12 London-terrace, West 23d-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a good cook, washer and ironer, at No. 221 West 40th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a girl to do general housework. She must be a good baker, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 272 Madison-av.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN AN IMPORTING and commission house, a young man of good moral character, who is thoroughly acquainted with the dry goods trade. Address FORT HENRY, Box No. 169 Times office, giving reference and stating where last employed. No application will receive attention that does not comply with the terms of this advertisement.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, BY A JOBBING HAT, Cap and straw goods house, two or three good salesmen. Address Box No. 668 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, TO DO the work of a plain, small family; any person wishing a good home will find this a good opportunity. Inquire for two weeks at No. 67 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY, AT NO. 90 CHAMbers-st. Apply in third loft, after 10 A. M.
S. P. YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 535 BROADWAY.—Teachers, School Trustees, parents and pupils should send for circulars, giving list of educational journals, of schools and seminaries to patronize, the address of competent teachers and vacancies for teachers. RICE & ANDREWS.

N. B.—Books and goods of all kinds purchased to order at lowest wholesale rates, and forwarded for the trade and patrons of the institute throughout the country.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—TAUGHT IN NEW-YORK and Brooklyn by Señor ALBERTO DE TORNOS, from Madrid, Professor in the best schools of these Cities. New-York, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY. —Two gentleman, thoroughly qualified, one for bookkeeping and arithmetic, the other for the English branches. Apply personally on Saturday, from 10 till 12 at the Times Office. Ask for L. P.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS FRONTING ON Prince's Bay, Staten Island; one of 40 acres and one of 30 acres, within half a mile of a depôt of the Staten Island Railroad, and within 50 miles of New-York. Both places are high ground, commanding a beautiful view of Sandy Hook and the New-Jersey shore. Apply at No. 373 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 14 rooms, good out-buildings, and about 50 acres of excellent land, about a mile from Bedford Station, Westchester County. For particulars, apply to EDWARD SMITH, No. 28 East 29th-st., N. Y.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

FLAGS,
GILT BALLS, EAGLES,
POLES AND ORNAMENTS,
AT
HOJER & GRAHAM'S, NO. 97 DUANE-ST.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS RENDERED DURABLE AS VIOLINS.

("*Cremona—The most esteemed violin* NOW *in use, made by the family of Amadeus, of Cremona, Italy, 200 years ago.*"—CYCLOPÆDIA.)

1. Worn out Pianos permanently and perfectly restored.
2. New Pianos secured against decay.
3. Cost for this, only from $30 to $60.
4. Pianos, with this patent improvement, for sale.

DRIGGS' STRING-CLAMP PIANOS.

WAREROOMS, MASON BUILDING, BROADWAY AND 4TH-ST., ENTRANCE NO. 350 4TH-ST., NEXT DOOR EAST OF CORNER.

I. The Piano-forte is at once the most expensive and perishable article of household furniture. The outlay ought to secure an instrument to last for generations, and, like the violin, even improve with age; but, as the pockets of husbands and fathers testify, it does not. $500 to $1,000 spent for a piano becomes in a few years a dead loss, for the instrument is then musically worn out and useless. This individual, and, we may add, public and national loss—considering that pianos are as plenty as three-story houses, and are counted by hundreds of thousands—is now finally corrected and reformed by a simple invention of Mr. S. B. DRIGGS—simple, because all great inventions are but the adoption of Nature's obvious laws.

II. If economical reasons regarding this costly and frail instrument, as at present made, be forcible in the time of peace, with the National Government expenses at $2,000,000 a month, the same arguments now, when those outlays are officially rated at $2,000,000 a day, become of immeasurably greater force. It is even respectable for persons to say they need money, and have to save. Economy certainly, then, may begin with the luxury of the piano. That such economy is alone practicable by Driggs' improvement shall be shown.

III. This patent accurately, described below by our leading musicians and eminent journals, can be applied equally to

PIANOS, OLD, WORN-OUT, OR NEW.

The private holder, or the manufacturer, of a new piano who desires it guarded against decay, (like the violin,) or the possessor of a worn-out piano, long since consigned as lumber to the garret, can, at an expense of from THIRTY to SIXTY DOLLARS, obtain this security to its permanent life in the one case, and enduring renovation in the other. The subscribers honorably pledge themselves to take a piano, an utter wreck as regards tone, and make it as good as ever for this sum. This will include new covering for the hammers, and new strings throughout, secured by the clamp.

IV. *The Subscribers keep on hand new pianos made by the best manufacturers, with this Patent String-Clamp added.*

V. The subscribers leave descriptive explanations to the following authorities. The approval, absolute and unqualified, of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Berge, the great organists, who have not their superiors in Europe; of Mr. Bristow, whose reputation as a composer has crossed the Atlantic; of Mr. Fradel, whose piano compositions are known in all the capitals of Europe and America, etc., etc.; besides the scientific dicta of the leading musical, and the metropolitan daily journals' subjoined, establish the artistic and economical value of this invention to the entire musical world.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT MUSICIANS.

The undersigned, after a thorough and critical examination of Mr. S. B. Driggs' newly-patented method for stringing Piano-Fortes, cheerfully bear testimony to its great superiority over the ordinary mode now in use. It relieves the bridge and sounding-board from all strain or pressure in any direction, thereby eminently increasing the tone and vibratory power of the instrument. It is exceedingly simple in construction, and cannot easily get out of order. It is likewise of great utility by reason of its ready application to all pianos, old as well as new. The effect of this improvement is an increase of tone to a great degree, at the same time rendering it perfectly pure, distinct, and musical. We have examined old pianos restrung after this method, each exhibiting in a marked manner all the peculiarities above stated. We have reason to believe that pianos strung in this way will improve, and not deteriorate in tone by age; and take great pleasure in recommending to all manufacturers and the public generally, so important and useful an improvement as this, known as "DRIGGS' PATENT STRING-CLAMP."

GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. BERGE,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,
CHAS. FRADEL,
H. W. A. BEALE,
etc., etc., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the New-York Herald, Oct. 28, 1861.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN ACOUSTICS.—A very interesting exhibition of an improvement in the acoustic properties of the piano-forte took place before a large number of musical gentlemen, professional and amateur, on Thursday evening, at the room No. 350 4th-st. It was the application of a new string-clamp, invented by Spencer B. Driggs, the inventor of the Wallace "Violin Piano," the object being to avoid the oblique position of the strings on the bridge, and thus not only to prevent the instrument from jarring, but to increase its tone immensely and preserve its tune for a great length of time. By this simple invention the strings are kept in perfect line, and all train upon the bridge, screw and sounding-board obviated. The experiment worked to perfection, and received the warmest approbation of the professional gentlemen present.

From the New-York Express, Oct. 29, 1861.

IMPROVING THE PIANO.—A new invention, which is now attracting the attention of musicians and musical amateurs, is that called the "Driggs Patent String-Clamp" for pianos. By a simple clamp of metal screwed to the bridge of the instrument, and through which the strings pass, the bridge and the sounding-board are relieved from all side compression. It increases the tone nearly double, on account of the freedom in the vibration, and the instrument cannot easily get out of tune. It can be applied to all old pianos, thus restoring such as have grown "tin-pan-ny," as it is usually termed. The invention is to be examined by the curious, in 4th-st., corner of Lafayette-place.

From the Musical Review and World, Nov. 9, 1861.

A NEW IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—It is well known that the ordinary mode of attaching or connecting the strings of a piano-forte with the sounding-board is by placing each string under oblique pins, (behind and in front,) and about one inch apart, on top of the bridge, giving the strings a zigzag form, which is necessary, to prevent jarring upon the flat surface of the bridge, where they rest. But, even with such precaution, it does not require the most powerful playing to overpower the instrument sufficiently to cause a jar.

The patent string-clamp of Mr. Driggs is the most simple and practical remedy for that defect that can possibly be conceived of. * * * * * *

The most noticeable features that first strike the player upon trying this improvement are the free, open tone—the absence of unpleasant harmonies, in testing the "singing" qualities—the proper pitch sound remaining, the normal sound to the last vanishing—an individuality and distinctness of tone in each note, and a grandeur and power of tone that cannot be overcome by the most powerful playing.

It can be applied to any piano, old or new, at a small expense. Instruments containing this improvement can be seen at No. 350 4th-st.

From the New-York Times, Nov. 11, 1861.

The piano-forte occupies so important a position in the world of music, that any genuine improvement in its mode of manufacture, by which new results are obtained, can scarcely be valued too highly. A step in this forward direction seems to have been made lately by Mr. S. B. Driggs, a gentleman who has spent over ten years of his life and a comfortable fortune in endeavoring to improve the instrument. Every one knows how a piano is strung, but few know of the fact that the twisting strain of the strings on the pins is from 6,000 to 7,000 pounds, causing, as a matter of course, the bridge and sounding-board to be held so tightly that freedom of vibration is seriously obstructed. This fact leads to a gradual deterioration of power after a few years' use, as the strings become imbedded, and drawn into straight line. A sweet but wiry tone is all that remains of the former grandeur of the instrument. Mr. Driggs claims that this result is attributable solely to the present erroneous way of stringing, and to obviate it he has invented a contrivance called a "string-clamp," by which the board and bridge are completely relieved from strain. It would hardly interest our readers to describe this clamp, but the musically-inclined will find it worth their while to pay a visit to No. 350 4th-st., where pianos in which it has been introduced can be seen. The tone is unquestionably improved, and the instrument cannot apparently be overpowered by heavy playing, the volume of sound being in proportion to the strength of the blow, and all jarring of the strings being out of the question. Mr. Driggs has certainly proved that that a piano strung with his patent clamp is most sensitive to vibration, and gives a freer and more sympathetic response than one that has been strung on the old plan; but whether, as he claims, the piano thus constructed will absolutely improve with age, like the violin, remains to be demonstrated. It is certainly a great and popular recommendation of the clamp that it can be applied to the oldest instrument, and restore it from a state of chronic wheeziness to one of renewed vigor, at a very trifling and insignificant cost.

From the New-York Tribune, Nov. 25, 1861.

A new improvement by the ingenious and liberal Mr. Driggs, on the mode of stringing pianos, so as to save the strain on the wood, and to be applied to the renovation of worn-out instruments—worn out as regards tone—is exciting much attention among the eminent professors and manufacturers.

Few persons are aware of the immense amount of labor and capital involved in the production of American Pianos, and the enormous amount, to many millions of dollars, annually sold. When we reflect that they are nearly at common as curtains and mirrors, we may arrive at the fact that the value of the number manufactured each year would present noble figures compared with national staples, even such as King Cotton.

An invention, therefore, which aims to improve the tone, strengthen the works, diminish the necessity for frequent tuning, and prolong the vitality of the instrument, is a matter of importance, both as it regards the taste and the pocket. There is on exhibition in the Mason Buildings, in 4th st., next to Broadway, a piano, which claims to possess such improvement. It is by Mr. Driggs. It has already been extensively praised by the Press—the daily and musical as well—has safely undergone the investigation of many leading manufacturers, and received the approval of some of our highest professors of music. The innovation consists of the mode of fastening the strings. The strain on the wood from the combined action of the strings is several thousand pounds. This causes the deterioration of pianos, which, unlike violins, grow worse with age.

The ordinary way of attaching or connecting the strings of a piano to the bridge is by placing each string under oblique pins, behind and in front, on top of the bridge, and about one inch apart, giving the strings a zig-zag form, which is necessary to prevent jarring upon the flat surface of the bridge, where they rest; but with the open pedal it does not require the most powerful playing to cause a jar sufficient to destroy the purity of tone, when the instrument is overpowered. The twisting strain upon the bridge and board, caused by placing and holding the strings so out of line, is immense—not less than 6,000 pounds on an ordinary piano, tuned to concert pitch. The string-clamp of Mr. Driggs is a simple and practical remedy for this. The clamp is formed with two straight parallel jaws, set at right angles with the strings, and the screw that causes the jaws to bite and hold the strings also secures the clamp firmly to the bridge or bearing-point, and with positive certainty secures every vibration which the strings can make, beyond the possibility of a jar; and whether the strings may—as they not infrequently do, from the peculiar spring of the hammer, shank or key—assume a lateral, a longitudinal, a perpendicular or a circular vibration, they are all equally secured in every direction by the clamp, and there is no possibility of change by time and use, as ordinarily constructed. Every string is kept in perfect line, from the hitch-pin to the tuning block, and there is no strain or weight whatever on the screw, bridge or sounding-board, leaving them free to develop tone in its purity. By this simple arrangement it is claimed the piano will remain much longer in tune; and, as a plain philosophical fact and necessity, it must, like other vibrating instruments, where the board is not overpowered by strain, improve by age and use, and be absolutely more valuable after twenty-five years' proper use than when new. It is capable of being easily and inexpensively applied to worn-out and condemned instruments, giving them thus a new lease of tuneful life.

From the New-York World, Jan. 8, 1862.

SOMETHING NEW-AN PIANO-FORTES.—Americans have a laudable passion for perfecting the piano-forte. The Patent Office people generally have under consideration something like a baker's dozen of novel expedients for adding to the value of the favorite instrument. The result is that we are constantly achieving new triumphs of mechanical skill in its manufacture, and are distancing all foreign competitors. The past Fall has witnessed the introduction of a feature in the mode of stringing pianos that certainly deserves general attention from all lovers of music. The improvement in question is the invention of Mr. S. B. Driggs, a gentleman already widely known as the originator of some useful patents in this line.

Mr. Driggs claims, and justly, that the prevalent method of stringing is faulty, and in place of it he has applied a fastening termed a "string-clamp," which effectually relieves the board and bridge from strain. Heretofore the twisting strain upon the bridge and board, caused by placing and holding the strings out of line, has been rated at 6,000 or 7,000 pounds on all ordinary pianos, tuned to concert pitch. The clamp obviates the undesirable results of this enormous pressure, and therefore adds to the sweetness, brilliancy and power of the tone. Furthermore, it is claimed that the instrument must improve by use and age, like other vibrating instruments, where the board is not overstrained, so that a piano, with clamped strings, will be actually more valuable when twenty years old than when fresh from the factory.

There are minor effects, equally desirable, resulting from this simple contrivance. Old pianos, of any make, can be refitted at a trifling cost on this principle, so as to regain, or rather to surpass, their pristine qualities of tone. Practical illustrations of the truth of our remarks can be obtained by all who are curious in the matter by visiting the warerooms, No. 350 4th-st.

PIANOS, OLD AND NEW, containing this improvement, can be seen at our Warerooms. THE TIME REQUIRED to make the alteration and apply the STRING CLAMP to Pianos will not ordinarily exceed ONE WEEK.

DRIGGS & TOGGLE, No. 350 4th-st., New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Roman Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts., which will be sold at a small advance from manufacturers' prices, for cash or on the most favorable monthly payments. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A printed list in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $115 to $300. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

MUSICAL.

AN AMATEUR WISHING TO FORM A Brass Quartette, to receive lessons from a professor of music at a very small expense, would like the cooperation of three others. Address, stating proficiency in music, and where an interview may be had, CORNETT, Box No. 185 Times Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 9 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 55x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

CHEAP BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE.—A plot, containing about 40 lots, on Troy-av. and Butler-st., 4 feet above the grade, which can be firmly terraced for residences. Offered cheap to a cash customer. Also, 11 lots on Degraw-st., between New-York and Brooklyn avs.—a choice neighborhood. Inquire of BENEDICT & COIT, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF LAND ON THE southerly side of 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with the church-building thereon heretofore occupied by the Church of the Redeemer. Price, $10,000. The building alone cost over $15,000. Apply to
WM. DEPEW, No. 53 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front house No. 26 East 21st-st., near Broadway; 28 feet front by 70 deep; lot half the block; has all the modern improvements. Payment may be made to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., or WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON HUNTER-ST., near Gates-av., Brooklyn; frame two stories, with extension. Also, two vacant lots adjoining, on Downing-st. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 275 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs, or to HAGNER & SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brick house in Hamilton-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements. Or will exchange for plumbers' and gas fitters' materials. Apply to ROBINS & GIBSON, (the owners,) No. 431 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—EIGHTH-AV. CORNER PROPERTY; is one of the best business locations; is now paying about 12 per cent. Inquire of SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner of 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 57 NORTH Moore-st., with lease of lot; size of house, 25 by 44, 3 stories, brick, belonging to the estate of RALPH I. BUSH, deceased. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col.

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $843,173.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST
MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS,
ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.
No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 10th of January, 1855, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to $1,065,960
Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862 101,850
Total Profits for 7 years $1,167,810
The Certificates previous to 1859, have been redeemed by Cash 402,610
Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862 ..... $765,200

The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 27 per cent. per annum.

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W. M. Richards,	L. P. Morton,	J. E. Hanford,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	F. W. Meyer,	Alex. M. Earle,
C. E. Milnor,	John B. Arthur,	H. G. Atherton,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	J. R. Myers,	John A. Hadden,
Fred'k B. Betts,	A. Wesson,	Geo. C. Wetmore,
Moses A. Hoppock,	William Kent,	P. H. Van Iervoort,
Sanford Cobb, Jr.,	David P. Morgan,	Josiah M. Hske,
W. H. Mellen,	Byron Sherman	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 745 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
Subscribing bondholders of the Second Mortgage Bonds are requested to deposit their bonds, with receipts for 10 per cent. advance, with the Committee, preparatory to sale and reorganization. Bonds must be surrendered before the sale, which is the 21st of March, at No. 12 Wall-st. R. BAYARD, Chairman, &c

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES
Received on deposit at PAR.
COUPONS OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, Due Feb. 19, CASHED OR COLLECTED, FREE OF CHARGE, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

SHEPHERD KNAPP,	CYRUS CURTISS,
THS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,	THOMAS HOPE,
A. C. KINGSLAND,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
RICHARD IRVIN,	EDMUND M. YOUNG,
FRANCIS HALL,	GEORGE MOSLE,
JOHN BULLARD, Jr.,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
WM. CHAMBERLAIN,	HUGH N CAMP.*

* To fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of C. H. Sand, Esq.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupons at the
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund desire to purchase on the 1st day of March next, $8,000 of the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Company. Sealed proposals will be received at the Bank of North America, New-York, until the 1st of March, addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company.

NOTICE.—THE ADJOURNED MEETING AND election of the stockholders of the QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY will be held in the City of Philadelphia, at No. 410 Walnut-st., Room No. 6, on TUESDAY, March 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
FRANK S. BOND, Secretary.

ATLANTIC COMMERCIAL, GREAT WESTern, New-York, Pacific, Sun and Union Insurance Scrip for sale, by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

GOLD, SILVER AND TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL SCRIP—WANTED by EUGENE THOMPSON & CO, No. 41 Fine st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1862.
SEVENTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February inst upon stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the 20th day of March next, upon stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The transfer books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February instant.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on and after the 20th day of February inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the Office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 13, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 20th inst.
The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COAL, &c.

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS, PEACH Orchard, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Broad Mountain, warranted to be pure articles; also, Cannel and Liverpool, all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.
P. S.—A lot of Cumberland coal just received.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, &c.
STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN, FOR $30.
The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship
UNITED KINGDOM,
Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. The succeeding steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. JAMES CLARK, will sail TUESDAY, March 25. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Mar. 1,
ETNA	SATURDAY, Mar. 8,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 3d March. SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ROANOKE leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, March 1, 1862, at 12 o'clock. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND PRINTING.—CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1862.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 28th day of February, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Stationery, Blank Books and Binding, and for executing printing for the Custom-House establishment at this port, for one year, from the 1st of March next.
The proposals will be separate for each of the following classes, numbered 1 to 4. A price, and one price only, must be specified for each and every article enumerated in the class bid for; the amount of the bids for each article must be accurately extended and the aggregate amount for the class exhibited. Proposals not made in accordance with these directions will not be considered.
A discrepancy between the price set down and the extension, which would affect the bidder an opportunity of fixing the price after the bids are opened, by erecting, as may be his interest, to contract either by the one or the other, will be deemed fatal to the bid.
If more than one bid be offered for account of any one party, either in his own name or in the name of his partner, clerk or any other person, the whole of such bids will be rejected.
Bids are expected to be made in good faith by the parties intending to furnish the supplies or perform the work; and a transfer of the contract will not be permitted.
All the articles to be furnished and work to be executed must be of the very best quality, and delivered without delay when ordered, and to the satisfaction of the head of the office for which they are required.
Samples of the various articles of stationery, and of the paper for printing, must accompany the bids. The blank books and binding must be of the best and most substantial kind.
The lowest bidder for either class, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same, on entering into bonds, with satisfactory surety for the performance thereof, under the forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure, which bond is to be executed within five days after the proposals are accepted.
Bids made at nominal prices for some articles, and at higher rates for others, will not be deemed the lowest, although the aggregate footing may be lower than any other; the prices must be uniform, and bear a relative proportion to the known value of the article.
As the quantities in the annexed lists are merely estimates, the right is reserved to order a greater or less supply of all or any of the articles enumerated, and articles not embraced therein, which may be required are to be furnished at the lowest market price; or they may be procured elsewhere.
The articles and work will be ordered from time to time, as they are wanted, and they will be paid for monthly. If any article required be not promptly furnished, or of proper quality, of which the Collector shall be the final judge, he may purchase it, and the contractor is to pay the difference above the contract price.
The proposals to be marked "Proposals for Stationery," or for "Printing," and will indicate the place of business of the bidder. Proposals from other than stationers or printers will not be entertained.
To insure uniformity in the bids, blank proposals will be furnished to bidders, on application at this office.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

CLASS NO. 1.
STATIONERY, &c.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

60 reams Superfine Demy Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	per ream.
5 reams Superfine Medium Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	do.
10 reams Superfine Royal Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	do.
Additional charge for printed headings to any of above, 1,250 quires	per quire.
20 reams Superfine quarto Post Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled	per ream.
40 reams Superfine Foolscap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled	do.
20 reams Superfine Note, Owen & Hurlbert, wove or laid, ruled	do.
60 reams Superfine Cap, or Flat Cap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns, and printed	do.
10 reams Superfine Cap, or Flat Cap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	do.
10 reams first quality Quarto Post Paper, printed headings, ruled faint	do.
15 reams first quality Note Paper, ruled faint, printed headings	do.
20 reams Envelope Paper, Medium, smooth, buff, (sized)	do.
20 reams Blotting Paper	do.
20 gross Metallic Pens, Gillott's Commercial, No. 263	per gross
20 do. do. Barrell. No. 227	do.
50 do. do. American, No. 392	do.
20 gross Metallic Pens, Gillott's American, No. 351	per gross
20 do. do. do. Croton, No. 383	do.
20 do. do. do. Double Elastic, No. 604	do.
50 do. do. do. Myer Phineas', No. 88	do.
50 do. do. do. do. No. 338	do.
12 do. do. do. do. No. 575	do.
12 do. do. do. do. No. 500	do.
20 do. No. 1@4, "A. W. Faber's" Lead Pencils	do.
10 do. Red Office Tape, Linen, No. 15	do.
12 do. White do. do. No. 1½	do.
20 lbs. Red Wafers, various sizes, English pressed, super	per pound
20 do. best Superfine English Sealing Wax	do.
4 dozen Stephens' Blue Ink, in quarts	per dozen
4 do. do. do. in pints	do.
6 do. Harrison's Black Ink, in quarts	do.
20 do. Maynard & Noyes' Black Ink, in quarts	do.
5 do. Waikden's do. do.	do.
40 do. French Carmine, in vials	do.
12 boxes Chinese Stamping Ink	per box
12 do. French do. in Tin Boxes, with cushions, &c., as per sample	do.
6 dozen Vermillion Stamping Ink, in vials	per dozen
12 lbs. Gum Arabic	per pound
10 do. prepared or native India Rubber, white or black	do.
2 doz. vials Pounce	per dozen
4 do. Inkstands, Pewter, with covers	do.
6 do. Pressed Glass, for Red Ink	do.
12 do. Glass Inkstands, metal tops, large size, as per samples	do.
2 do. Glass Inkstands, Cut Glass, screw tops, (portable)	do.
10 do. Erasers, (Rodgers)	do.
2 do. Desk knives	do.
1 do. Pounce Boxes, ivory or wood	do.
1 do. Ivory Folders, 9 inch	do.
1 do. Satinwood File Folders	do.
1 do. Japanned File Folders	do.
6000 File Boards, white wood, thick, of different widths	per 1,000
6 dozen Rulers, ebony or other wood, round, flat or octagon	per dozen
20 packs solid-headed Pins	per pack
6 dozen Silk Taste	per dozen
80 lbs. Twine, linen	per lb.
2 dozen Desk Weights, lead, iron or marble	per dozen
2 dozen Desk Weights, lead, iron or marble, large size	per dozen
12 gross Pen Holders, bone and wood, assorted kinds	per gross
20,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 3¾ by 5¾ inch	per 1,000
5,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 3½ by 5¼ inch	do
5,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 4½ by 10¾ inch	do.
10,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 4½ by 12½ inch	do.
1 dozen Medium Portfolios, rough sheep	per dozen
24 do. boxes Bond Seals	do.
1 do. Letter Clasps, bronze or gilt, assorted sizes	do.
50 Brass Stamps and Handles, complete, raised letters, 600 letters	per letter
3 dozen Wire Files	per dozen
1 do. Hand Rests, mahogany	do.
96 do. Medium English, 80 lbs. Patent Blotting Sheets, assorted colors	do.
Paging 75 Books of various sizes, 50 quires	per quire
3 reams best quality, heavy brown wrapping paper, 22 by 32 inches	per ream
4 Super-royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, full bound in sheep, Russia corners, &c., 12 quires	per quire
4 Super-royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ¾ bound, Russia back and corners, 20 quires	per quire
12 Super-royal quarto books, ½ bound, 200 leaves each, printed head, and ruled to pattern	per book
6 Royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 8 quires each, full bound in sheep, with Russia corners, &c., 30 quires	per quire
20 Royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 8 quires each, ½ bound, 100 quires	do.
12 Medium, or flat medium Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 8 quires each, full bound in sheep, some with Russia bands and corners, 60 quires	do.
10 Medium Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 5 quires each, ¾ bound, 60 quires	do.
10 Medium Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 5 quires each, ½ bound, 30 quires	do.
50 Medium Books, ruled red and faint, 1 quire each, extra ¼ bound, as per sample	per book
20 Demy, or Flat Demy Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 16 quires each, full bound in sheep, some with Russia bands and corners, 10 quires	per quire
6 Demy Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ¾ bound, 30 quires	do.
10 Demy Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ½ bound, 30 quires	do.
10 Double Flat Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 3 to 6 quires each, ½ bound, Russia backs and corners, 30 quires	do.
10 Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, full bound in sheep, some with Russia corners, 40 quires	do.
10 Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ¾ bound, 30 quires	do.
50 Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ½ bound, 150 quires	do.
200 Cap Books, ruled, 1 to 2 quires each, ¼ bound, 240 quires	do.
100 Cap Books, ruled, 1 quire each, skiver covered	per book
Some of these 18 items above with alphabet cut through.	
Additional charge for Printed Headings, to either of the last named 18 items. 500 quires	per quire
¼ Binding 500 Imperial, Royal, Medium, Demy and Cap Abstracts, flat or folded, 1 to 3 quires	per book
½ Binding and Lettering, Medium, Demys and Caps, 2 to eight quires	do.
Re-lettering 20 Volumes, some two titles	do.
Binding imposts' Books for the month, 1 to 8 quires, ½ bound, 24 vols	do.
Binding quarterly Crew Lists, Medium, flat, 6 to 10 quires, ½ bound, 4 vols	do.
Binding Quarterly Shipping Articles, Royal, flat, 4 to 6 quires, ¾ bound, 4 vols	do.
4 reams Manifold Writing Paper, faint ruled and bound in books, as per samples, &c	per ream
10 gross Elastic Bands, as per sample	per gross

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

6 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Quarto Post Paper, ruled	per ream
1 ream Superfine Blue or White Laid Quarto Post Paper, unruled	do.
2 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Folio Post, ruled 3 sides	do.
10 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Foolscap, ruled and unruled	do.
10 reams superfine Blue or White Laid Note Paper	do.
10 pounds Red Wafers, various sizes, English pressed, superfine	per lb.
10 pouds Superfine English Sealing Wax	do.
3 dozen Blue ink, best quality, in quarts	per dozen
6 do. Red do. do. in vials	do.
3 do. French Carmine	do.
6 Inkstands, cut glass	each
1 dozen Wafer Stamps, ivory handles	per dozen
6 do. Erasers (Rodgers)	do.
12 Pen Knives	each
6 Ivory folders, 9 inches	do.
1 dozen Rulers, ebony, round, flat or octagon	per dozen
12 packs solid headed Pins, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5	per pack
10 pounds Twine	per lb
12 dozen Pen Holders, slide	per dozen
6 do. do. bone and wood	do.
1500 Envelopes, white or yellow paper, largest size	per 100
500 do. do. medium	do.
500 do. do. letter size	do.
500 do. do. note size	do.
3 five-quire Books, medium, bound in boards with calf back and covers	per book
2 three-quire Books, medium, bound in boards, with calf back and covers	do.
1 one-quire Book, medium, bound in boards, with calf back and corners	do.
1 half-quire Book medium, bound in boards, with calf back and covers	do.
500 Quills, superfine	per 100
50 gross Steel Pens, Whyte's, Albata, Windle's Bank, Gillott's American Eagle, Croton, Perry's Office	per gross
10 gross Red Tape, linen	do.
10 reams Blotting Paper	per ream
1 dozen Sheet Patent Blotters	per dozen

FOR INSPECTORS, WEIGHERS, &c.
ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

75 reams Superfine Flat Cap, or Foolscap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	per ream
5 reams Superfine Demy Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	do.
3 reams Superfine Medium Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	do.
5 reams Superfine Royal Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	do.
2 reams Superfine Super-royal Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	do.
1 ream Superfine Imperial Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	do.
Additional charge for printed heading to any of the above, 750 quires	per quire
25 reams Fine Foolscap Paper, ruled	per ream
5 do. do. blue ruled	do.
10 do. do. very fine ruled	do.
100 lbs. Superfine English Sealing-wax	per lb.
50 gross Pieces Red Tape, linen, 9 yards to piece, of the best quality, as per sample	per gross
250 gross Metallic Pens, assorted as per samples	do.
36 do Pen-holders	do.
40 lbs. Twine, linen	per lb.
2500 one-quire Quarto Books, bound in paper covers, and printed in colors	per 100.
100 large Alphabetical Discharging Books	do.
1500 small do. do. do.	do.
100 Hand Alphabetical Discharging Books, demy 8vo	do.
500 small Alphabetical do.	do.
50 do. District do.	do.
3,000 do. Dock Books do.	do.
3000 do. Time do.	do.
8 two-quire Long Folio Imperial Books, ruled to pattern, half bound, side title, 16 quires	per quire
10 reams extra large Wrapping Paper, 36x40 inches	per ream
10 gallons Black Ink, best quality	per gallon
2 reams Medium Envelope Paper, large	per ream
12 do Blotting Paper	do.
100 gross Lead Pencils, Faber's, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4	per gross
12 Weighers' Monthly Account Books, to pattern	per book
12 Measurers' Monthly Account Books, to pattern	per book.
12 Gaugers' do. do.	do.
8 Barge Books, per pattern	do.
2 Alphabetical Registers of Vessels, printed, ruled, and indexed to pattern	do.
8 small Alphabetical Registers of Vessels, printed, ruled and indexed to pattern	do.
8 Superficial Measurement Books, for Measurers of Vessels	do.
10 Note Books for Measurers of Vessels	do.
10 Tonnage do. do	do.
10 Examination Books for Measurers of Vessels, printed to pattern	do.

The *samples* of Tape and Pens referred to in the foregoing specification, will be shown to parties wishing to contract, on applying at the Surveyor's Office, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

CLASS NO. 2.
STATIONERY, &c., FOR NAVAL-OFFICE.

2 Cash Books, 6 quires, each, full bound, as per sample	per book.
2 Disbursement 6 do. do	do.
2 Journals to do, 6 do. do	do.
1 Return of Moneys Book, 6 quires each, full bound, as per sample	do.
1 Payment to Custom-house Officers, 6 quires each, full bound, as per sample	do.
1 Account Current Book, 6 quires each, full bound as per sample	do.
1 Account Current Book, 6 quires each, full bound, as per sample	do.
1 Treasury Note	do.
1 Blotter	do.
1 Clearance	do.
2 Entrance Books	do.
2 do. do. alp'ed	do.
1 License and Enrollment	do.
1 Register of Vessels 15's	do.
1 do. of Amended Ent's	do.
2 Public Store Books	do.
20 Bonded Goods do.	¾ bound, do.
20 Indexes to do	½ bound, do.
2 Warehouse and Export Books, 15 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Inward Warehouse Bond Books 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Inward Rewarehouse Bond Books, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Register of Warehouse and Transportation Bond Books, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Register of Warehouse and Exportation Bond Books, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Warehouse and Transportation Bond Books, 6 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Transit and Export Bond Books, 6 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Ledger of Export Books, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Ledger of Transport Books, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
12 Warehouse Books, 20 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample	do.
12 Indexes to Books, 2 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
2 Letter Books, 8 quires each, full bound, as per sample	do.
1 Monthly Account Book, 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample	do.
4 Doz. Cap Books, 2 and 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
4 Doz. Med. Oct. Books, 2 and 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
2 reams Excess of Unascertained Duties	per ream.
5 do. Cash Sheets	do.
2 do. Receipts of Storage	do.
5 do. Amendment of Entries	do.
25 vols. Ledger of Entries bound temporarily, in books of 12 sheets each	per vol.
25 vols. Excess of Unascertained Duties, bound temporarily, in books of 12 sheets each	do.
5 reams Flat Paper, ruled red and faint, assorted	per ream.
5 reams Ruled Letter Paper, best quality	do.
2 do. Plain Letter paper	do.
2 do. Ruled Letter Paper, best quality, Official Headings	do.
2 do. Ruled Note Paper, best quality, Official Headings	do.
2 do. Ruled Note Paper, best quality	do.
10 do. Foolscap best quality, ruled	do.
2 do. Buff Envelope do., ruled red and faint, indexed	do.
5 do. Buff Envelope do., plain	do.
5 do. Blotting Paper, red, white and assorted colors	do.
2 do. 80 pounds Patent Blotting	do.
2 do. Blank Account and Affidavits	do.
2 dozen Manifold Writers, cap size	per doz.
500 Envelopes, white and yellow, largest size, best quality	per 100.
500 Envelopes, white or yellow, medium size, best quality	do.
500 Envelopes, white or yellow, letter size, best quality	do.
500 Envelopes, white or yellow, note size, best quality	do.
Printing Indorsement on 1,000 Envelopes	per 1000.
75 Gross Assorted Pens, viz.: Bowne & Hubbronck's Bank Pens. Bainbridge & Brothers Galvanized Pens, No. 247? Myer Phineas' Metallic Pens, Nos. 575, 500, 98 and 32?, Gillott's Metallic Pens, Nos. 303, 332, 351 and 417, and Barrel Pens, Nos. 280, 392 and 303	per gross.
5 gross Pen-holders, assorted	do.
5 do. Lead Pencils, best quality, (Faber's,) Nos. 1, 2, 3	do.
5 doz. Metallic Inkstands, large	per doz.
5 do. Glass Inkstands, assorted sizes	do.
10 do. Maynard & Noyes' Black Ink, quart bottles	do.
5 do. Stevens' Blue Ink, do	do.
10 do. Perine, Guyot & Co.'s Carmine Ink, small bottles	do.
200 Quills, best quality

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rebels Reported to be Retiring from Centreville.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to be Opened Immediately.

The Proposed Solicitor of Customs at New-York.

Action of the House on the Treasury Note Bill.

Disagreement with the Senate Amendments.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED.

An Inquiry into the Loyalty of Senator Powell, of Kentucky.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 20.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK FROM CENTREVILLE.

Information has been received that the rebels have, in part, fallen back from Centreville. This has been obtained from scouting parties from several of the military divisions, who reported this morning, and who all agree in the statement. It is supposed the rebels are influenced by a military necessity, being apprehensive of the cutting off of their supplies.

Gen. McCLELLAN, for the first time in two months, paid a visit to the troops on the Virginia side, and was enthusiastically welcomed.

THE RAILROAD MEN AND THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Mr. STANTON, Gen. MEIGS and Gen. McCLELLAN were present to-day in the Railroad Convention. Mr. STANTON highly eulogized the railroads for their patriotic and efficient support of the Government. The feeling of all, even of the competing roads to the West, is that the Baltimore and Ohio road should immediately be opened to Wheeling. Mr. STANTON plainly intimated that all the power of the Government should be directed to this end, and the officers of the road give assurance that with Government protection only twenty to thirty days will be needed to put the road in operation its entire length. They estimate the loss of the road in property and revenue at three and a half million dollars since the rebellion commenced.

SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, from the House Committee on Commerce, is authorized to report the bill, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the appointment of a Solicitor of Customs for the port of New-York.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

The bill proposed by ROSCOE CONKLING, for a National Bankrupt law, is considered a good one on the whole, and will probably pass with some amendments which seem to be demanded.

MR. CAMERON TO GO TO THE SENATE.

It is rumored that Mr. WILMOT will resign his seat in the Senate, and go to Spain, in place of CARL SHURZ who will go to Russia in place of Mr. CAMERON, who will succeed Mr. WILMOT in the Senate.

PROPOSALS FOR MAKING THE NEW TREASURY NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury will receive proposals for the engraving, printing, numbering, and paper required for the new issue authorized by the Loan Act now before Congress. It is required that the proposals state the party, firm, or company, offering the facilities for execution, the capital invested, and models must be submitted of bonds and notes. According to the terms of the bill, notes of one thousand, five hundred, hundreds and fifties, in addition to those at present, will be issued. Five days' notice will be given to make proposals. Satisfactory bonds will be required. Parties can at once prepare themselves.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT'S SON.

The President's son WILLIAM, aged 10 or 11 years, died this evening of pneumonia. The other child is recovering.

GENERAL ORDER FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 20, 1862.

S. O. No. 38.—*First*—Col. C. C. WASHBURNE, of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, has leave of absence until further orders, to enable him to serve on the Staff of Maj.-Gen. GRANT.

Second—Lieut.-Col. GEORGE ANDREWS, of the Sixth Infantry, having been found by the Board of Examination to be physically incompetent to discharge the duties of his office, and the President having approved the findings, he will be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or from some injury incident thereto, to date from Feb. 15, 1862.

Third—Brig.-Gen. THOMAS WILLIAMS, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Department of North Carolina, and will report to Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Volunteers.

Fourth—The Secretary of War directs that on the evening of Saturday, the 22d of February, instant, the War Department, WINDER'S building, CORCORAN'S building and the Armory be illuminated in honor of the recent victories over the rebels. Capt. E. E. CAMP, Assistant-Quartermaster United States Army, is charged with the execution of this order, except as regards the War Department.

Fifth—Brigade Surgeon E. E. PHELPS, United States Volunteers, will report at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac for assignment to the brigade commanded by Gen. BROOKS.

Sixth—Leave of absence for thirty days is granted to Capt. WM. E. DYE, of the Infantry, on surgeon's certificate of ill health.

Seventh—Sergeant PETER N. MCCHESNEY is, by direction of the Secretary of War, appointed a Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment District of Columbia Volunteers, *vice* JAMES W. RIGGS, resigned, to date from Jan. 7, 1862. By command of

Major-General McCLELLAN.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

ORDER RELATING TO CLOTHING OF BAD QUALITY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 20, 1862.

Complaints having been made of the quality of a portion of the clothing issued to the troops, with a request for some relief to the soldiers who are charged with the clothing, the attention of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department is called to paragraphs 1,019 and 1,022 of the Revised Regulations, pages 150 and 151. Boards of Survey, under paragraph 1,019, have the power to assess the prices at which damaged clothing may be issued to the troops, and to recommend the condemnation of such clothing as is entirely unfit for use.

Under this resolution, the value of clothing which is inferior to the regulation material, may be considered by the boards of survey, and upon the approval of the reports of such boards by the commanding officer of an army, or a department, and by the Quartermaster-General, the proper directions will be given for the relief the soldiers.

Paragraph 1,022 "requires every officer, on receiving public property, to make a careful examination to ascertain its quality and conditions."

Had this been done in all cases it would have enabled the Department earlier to detect any frauds attempted by inspectors or contractors. It should be strictly observed.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

THE COOLIE-TRADE.

The President has approved the bill to prohibit the Coolie-trade by American citizens in American vessels.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized FRIEDERICH KUHNE as Consul of the Duchy of Anhalt-Dessau at New-York.

TRANSFERRED TO GEN. GRANT'S STAFF.

Col. C. C. WASHBURNE, of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, has received leave of absence from his regiment, now in camp at Milwaukee, to join the staff of Major-Gen. GRANT.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed a large number of army appointments, including, in the Ordnance Corps, Major SYMINGTON to be Colonel, and Major MAYNARDIER to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

RUNNING THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

Several vessels availed themselves of the dense darkness last night to run the Potomac blockade. On Tuesday eighteen, bound upward, ran safely past the rebel batteries, most of them loaded with Government stores, and are now lying at Alexandria.

NEW UNIFORMS.

The Board appointed to arrange and report on a new uniform for the army invite samples from all manufacturers to aid them in their determination with the improvements. They contemplate a saving of $8,000,000 per annum with the present force in the field.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The joint resolution from the House was received making an appropriation of $1,000 for illuminating the public buildings on Saturday evening, the 22d inst., and, on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) it was passed.

Several petitions were presented for emancipation.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered the following resolution:

Whereas, LAZARUS W. POWELL, after several States had severed themselves from the Union, on the 20th of June last, attended a large Southern States Rights' Convention, and was President thereof, and when resolutions were passed approving the neutrality of Kentucky and denouncing the war, and also attended another Convention on the 10th of September, where more resolutions were passed of the same import; and said POWELL had given aid and comfort to the enemy he could from the position he occupied; therefore,

Resolved, That said LAZARUS W. POWELL be expelled from the Senate.

Referred to the Committee of the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the bill to establish a National Armory at Rock Island was taken up.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved its reference to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) had no desire to have it referred to that Committee. He was not sure that the Government needed another armory at this time, but it did need a foundry for making cannon, etc.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said he should move to refer the bill, with instructions to report, authorizing the President to appoint three Commissioners, who were to examine and report on the most suitable location.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said this very location was reserved by the Government for about thirty years. He thought the country ought not to organize two Ordnance Departments—one for the army and one for the navy—but all ought to be connected together.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Army Appropriation bill. He said the bill, as it came from the House, contained appropriations for 1862, also for 1863. The Committee had struck out the first section, making the appropriation for 1863, and reserved that for future consideration, as before they adjourned there might be such a change as to require further legislation. There were some large amendments made by the Committee for the deficiency of seventy-six millions, and one in the Ordnance Department for ten millions.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called attention to those large appropriations, as showing the necessity for passing measures for retrenchment.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked how many men they were providing for?

Mr. FESSENDEN said he did not know.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he thought there was a disposition to overestimate the number of troops. For instance, it had been reported in the newspapers that there were 50,000 men attacking Fort Donelson, whereas, in fact, there were only about 28,000 men there. He thought this fact should be known for the honor of the gallant men who captured that fort, marching on intrenchments held by nearly their own numbers.

The amendments of the Committee were adopted, with the exception of $76,000,000 for the Quartermaster's Department, which was objected to by the House.

Mr. HALE said it was no use to make such appropriations, as we had no money to pay; there were two hundred millions deficiency since last session, and now adding twenty-six millions, we might as well pass a bankrupt law and let the Government take the benefit of it.

Mr. FESSENDEN explained that the amounts were already due, and debts must be paid. The army was largely increased since the last estimate was made, and heavy bills were coming in every day which must be paid. The Commissary Department of Tennessee had already spent their last dollar.

Mr. HALE said he should not oppose the amendment, but he considered it evident gross mismanagement in the Department, and read an advertisement in the New-York *Herald*: "That a good-looking, affable young man had just completed large Government contracts, and wished to become acquainted with a young lady desirous of sharing the proceeds." That explains the matter.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) asked that the letter from the Quartermaster's Department might be read.

Mr. FESSENDEN also had a letter, received this morning, which he wished read. From letters read, it appeared that the costs of raising and furnishing the army in the Quartermasters' Department was about one hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill was passed.

Mr. WADE of Ohio, (Rep.,) said the report had gone abroad that the illumination was to be a test of loyalty; he had been requested to make the statement that that was not at all the case. Many people could not at all afford it, and others who had his friends in the war would not feel like it.

Mr. CARLISLE of Virginia, (Union) presented a petition from citizens of Washington, asking Congress to prevent the construction of wooden buildings in the center of the city, for hospitals, &c., and that the regard to the health of the citizens be had in the location of such buildings.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the Senate went into Executive session. After the Executive session the Treasury Note bill was received from the House with amendments.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN the Senate disagreed to the amendment, and a Committee of Conference ordered.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The House took up the Report from the Committee of the Whole on the Senate's amendment to the United States Note bill.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) briefly expressed his views. He said the object was to furnish a substantial and uniform currency, and he opposed the distinction proposed to be made in favor of the holders of the stock by paying the interest in coin.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said he had a melancholy foreboding that they were now about to consummate a cunningly-devised scheme which will carry great injury throughout the country. At the instance of the brokers, the Senate has been persuaded to mangle and destroy what had cost the House months to digest, consider and pass. The bill has been so disfigured that its very fathers fail to recognize it. Instead of being a beneficial and invigorating measure, and affording a uniform and equal currency for all, it possesses positive and great mischief. It now has all the bad qualities which have been attributed to it without a single benefit. In its amended form it creates two classes of currency, one for bankers and brokers, and another for the people. It discriminates between different classes. Take away the legal tender clause and the Government will be in the clutches of the harpies. Assuming the public debt at twelve hundred millions, the interest fixed for the bonds, nearly seven and three-tenths, would require the payment of eighty-seven millions annually in coin, according to the proposed amendment. He earnestly expressed himself in favor of a uniform currency, doing equal justice to all parties. The interest could not be paid in coin without a large sacrifice of the bonds in the market.

The House proceeded to vote on the Senate's amendments, and disagreed to the following:

Reducing to a hundred millions the notes not bearing interest.

Providing that the notes authorized by the act of July last shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, duties, etc.

Making the bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from date.

Requiring the Secretary to issue an equal amount of Treasury notes, or coupons or registered bonds, for the notes authorized by this act, when presented in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, bearing interest at seven three-tenths per cent, per annum.

Also the section setting apart the duties of the public lands and the proceeds of rebel property to the payment of the interest on the bonds and notes, and the redemption of the principal, etc.

Among the more important amendments agreed to are the following:

The notes to be receivable in payment of all claims and demands of every kind, except for the interest on the bonds and the notes, which shall be paid in coin.

The vote on this was, yeas 88; nays, 55.

Authorizing the Secretary to dispose of the bonds at any time at their market value for coin or for any of the Treasury notes heretofore or hereafter to be issued, or for notes under this act.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) after this vote, said that the bill had thus been rendered useless, and moved to lay the succeeding amendment on the table, which, if it had been agreed to would have rejected the entire bill.

The vote on the motion to lay on the table was Yeas, 21; Nays, 120.

The House then agreed to the Senate's amendment, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive notes on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, certificates to be issued therefor, &c.

This, however, was amended by the House so as to include deposits of coin, and changing the interest to that which the Secretary may from time prescribe, not exceeding 6 per centum.

The bill again goes back to the Senate, owing to the disagreement of the House to some of the amendments.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill establishing a branch mint at Denver City, Colorado Territory.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) reported from the Military Committee a bill establishing a ship canal from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan for the conveyance of military stores and troops.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Opp.,) argued that this Union will be restored by and through the instrumentality of the Constitution, and a strict obedience to its letter and spirit, or that it will not be restored at all, and in this connection said, that the policy of "Universal Emancipation," or "Abolition" proclaimed at the commencement of the session could not be carried out without intolerable bad faith to the Union men of the North and the South. If this was to be the policy of the Government in the prosecution of this war, then a gross deception has been practiced on all loyal men, and an army has been raised by false pretenses, more flagrant than had ever before been advanced to carry out a secret and unhallowed purpose. We must adhere to the Union as our fathers made it, and not as capricious politicians would determine. Mr. VOORHEES quoted from President LINCOLN'S Inaugural Address and Messages to show that the latter had said that he neither had the power nor the inclination to interfere with Slavery in the States, and that he would execute the Fugitive Slave law. Mr. VOORHEES also referred to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S proclamation on entering Virginia, to the effect that the army will not only abstain from all interference with Slavery, but with a strong hand crush out any attempts at insurrection. This was looked on as a pledge sanctioned by the Executive that the army would not trample on State laws and States, but protect them from those who would overthrow them. There was at that time no protest from Puritan lips. In support of his argument, Mr. VOORHEES referred, among other things, to Gen. BUTLER'S conduct and to the official dispatches of Mr. SEWARD, in which the latter declared that whatever may become of the rebellion, it is not the purpose of the Government to interfere with the status of a single human being in the States or Territories. Infamy, he (VOORHEES) said, would rest on the men who rejected peace when they could have obtained it on terms of honor. Now let the armies advance and bring this terrible struggle to a speedy termination. Let the war be waged in the name of the Constitution, the laws, and the Union of equal and honored members, and in the name of God, guided by an enlightened Christianity.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that the gentleman (VOORHEES) had announced that the people of Indiana were ready to compromise with rebels, but he (WASHBURNE) wished to remark that the people of Illinois were ready to compromise on the terms offered by Gen. GRANT, of his (WASHBURNE'S) own State, to Gen. BUCKNER, namely: "An unconditional and immediate surrender." (Applause.)

Mr. VOORHEES wished to explain, but Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, (Rep.,) at the time having possession of the floor, and the Committee rising, he was unable to do so.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole, laying aside the Post-office bill, and taking up the Senate's amendments to the Army bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Ill., (Opp.,) said that the announciation made by his colleague (WASHBURNE) a short time ago was a most delightful sign.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—I hope the gentleman (RICHARDSON) does not expect me to yield the floor for general debate. This bill is for the army.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I'll get on the army directly. (Laughter.) I want to do a good thing. I want to congratulate my colleague, (WASHBURNE.)

Mr. STEVENS—I hope no one will interfere with the passage of this bill, which is necessary to be passed without delay.

Mr. RICHARDSON—My colleague (WASHBURNE) has indorsed Gen. GRANT.

Mr. WASHBURNE—Yes, Sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON—One of the most sensible proclamations was issued by Gen. GRANT when he entered Paducah. The General then made use of the following language:

"I have not come to fight opinions, but to resist treason and overwhelm it. I am for sustaining the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws."

Mr. RICHARDSON said that he wished this proclamation could be written in letters of gold on the sky, that everybody might see the correct doctrine. There never would have been an army of 600,000 men raised if the object had been avowed to overthrow the Constitution and create another Government. The war never would have been begun but for two elements at the North, namely, the Abolition Party and the party headed by BUCHANAN, TOUCEY and CUSHING, and that class of men. The latter were worse than the Abolitionists, because they were smart.

These and other remarks of Mr. RICHARDSON occasioned much laughter.

The Senate's amendments to the Army bill were read, and when the Committee rose they were all concurred in. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Order of Ceremonies to be Observed at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The following is the order of proceedings for the two houses of Congress on the 22d of February instant.

At 1 o'clock precisely the Senate, with the invited guests, will proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the following order:

The Vice-President and the Secretary of the Senate, preceded by the Sergeat-at-Aams.

Senators.

The President and Heads of the several Departments.

The Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

Representatives from foreign Governments near this Government.

Invited guests of the army and navy.

Distinguished citizens and other invited guests.

Preparatory to proceeding to the House, the President and Heads of Bureaus will assemble in the President's Chamber; the Diplomatic Corps in the Marble Chamber, in the rear of the Senate Chamber; the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Vice-President's Chamber; invited army and navy officers, in the Supreme Court Room, and others invited, in the Senate Reception-Room.

The proceedings in the House will be, after prayer by the Chaplain, the reading of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address. Then the flags captured from the rebels will be presented from the Army and Navy Departments to Congress.

Col. JOHN W. FORNEY has been invited to read the Address.

Washington's Birthday in New-York.

Extensive arrangements have been made in this City to duly celebrate WASHINGTON'S Birthday tomorrow. A mass meeting of the citizens will be held at Cooper Institute in the evening, at which Gen. SCOTT has accepted an invitation to be present. By order of Collector BARNEY, the Custom-house will be closed after 12 o'clock, in order to afford the persons employed an opportunity to participate in the festivities of the day. Orations will be delivered at the Academy of Music and Niblo's Garden, during the day, and meetings and festivals will be held at various places in the evening. The public buildings will be closed, and business will generally be suspended.

In Brooklyn a salute will be fired by the artillery corps of the Seventieth Regiment at Fort Green, and the Twenty-eighth Regiment will parade and be reviewed in the Park by the Mayor and Common Council. The Mayor of Brooklyn has issued a proclamation recommending the citizens to abandon their usual avocations and observe the occasion in a proper and becomming manner.

The Day in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 20.

WASHINGTON'S birthday, the 22d inst., is to be celebrated with much spirit in this city.

The Corn Exchange is to be closed during the day and illuminated in the evening.

The private and public buildings throughout the city are also to be illuminated.

The Day in Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 20.

WASHINGTON'S birthday will be celebrated with great spirit in this city. There is to be a grand parade of military and civic associations and appropriate exercises. The Mayor has issued a proclamation requesting all our citizens to unite in the celebration. In the evening there is to be an illumination of the public buildings, and the Mayor recommends our citizens to illuminate their residences.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION.

Consultation between Secretary Stanton, Gen. McClellan, and Representatives of the Principal Railroad Lines.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 20.

Delegates from the principal Railroad Companies of the loyal States met this morning at Willard's, in pursuance of a public invitation of the Secretary of War, with a view to making general arrangements for the transportation of troops and military supplies on uniform terms, satisfactory to the Government and to the companies. The Convention was very largely attended; among the gentlemen present were: Hon. Erastus Corning, Messrs' Marsh, Stevens, Merrick, Felton, Wm. D. Lewis, Osborne, Kimber, Jewett, Garrett, C. W. Chapin, Noah L. Milson, Enoch Lewis, Alsop and Taylor.

After the meeting had been organized by the appointment of Mr. CORNING as President, and Messrs BARLOW and KIMBER as Secretaries of the Convention the Chairman deputed Judge JEWETT and Mr. WM. D. LEWIS to invite the attendance of the Secretary of War, who shortly after arrived, accompanied by Gens. MCCLELLAN and MEIGS.

Mr. STANTON in a few eloquent and impressive remarks, laid before the Convention the object of his call, which was to throw upon the railroad companies themselves, through an efficient organization, the arrangement and responsibility of the measures necessary at this juncture for conducting the transportation of the Government, both of troops and supplies, together with the establishment of a fixed moderate rate, by which such transportation shall be conducted on all the railroads of the loyal States. Mr. STANTON said that he felt he could commit this important matter to such a body of gentlemen as he saw around him with a perfect reliance on their judgment and patriotism for the accomplishment of the object he had in view, and that he infinitely preferred this course to the exercise of the arbitrary power conferred by Congress on the Government, to take military possession of the railroads for such purposes.

Secretary STANTON, in the course of his address paid a high compliment to the young and gallant friend at his side, Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, in whom he had the utmost confidence, and the result of whose military schemes, gigantic and well matured, were now exhibited to a rejoicing country. The Secretary, with upraised hands, implored Almighty God to aid them and himself, and all occupying positions under the Government, in crushing out this unholy rebellion.

Mr. CORNING briefly responded to the Secretary's remarks, with the assurance that he had not miscalculated the disposition of the Convention to carry out his views, after which Secretary STANTON and Gen. MCCLELLAN withdrew, leaving Gen. MEIGS and Mr. MCCALLUM to confer with a Committee of the Convention on the subject.

The Convention then adjourned till 12 o'clock at noon to-morrow.

It is supposed the delegates present represented $700,000,000 of railroad interest, out of the $900,000,000 of such capital in the loyal States.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LIGHT GUARD BALL.—In spite of the sad prognostications from people worried about war, taxes and the exportation of specie, the ball of the Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M., came off at the Academy of Music, last night, in magnificent style. The regiment, in full dress uniform, was very largely represented; the attendance of ladies was thronged and brilliant to the last degree, and the spacious house was appropriately draped and decorated in an entirely new and unique style. The battle-torn standard of the "Tigers" hung conspicuous amid the blazonry of escutcheons commemorating our National victories and entwined with the friendly colors of the Union and its sister nations, and the song of birds nestled in cages amid the drapery, mingled with the burst of dancing music. From midnight on until the peep of dawn, the throng of three thousand vibrated between the magnificent supper-rooms and the ball.

"No sleep till morn when youth and pleasure meet,
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

ARION BALL.—The annual ball and festival of the Arion Musical Society will take place to-night (Friday) at Irving Hall. It is, as all who are familiar with the event know, one of the most select convivial gatherings of the year. The eve of WASHINGTON'S Birthday has been especially chosen this year, in order that certain ceremonies appropriate to the anniversary, which will be reached at midnight, may be introduced. All the best representatives of German society will be present, and this fact alone is a guaranty of the heartiness of the entertainment. Mr. NOLL'S full band will discourse the appropriate music of the occasion.

LES ENFANS PERDUS FESTIVAL.—A grand military festival will be given at the Academy of Music, to-night, by the members of Les Enfans Perdus Regiment. At precisely 12 o'clock, apotheosis of WASHINGTON and NAPOLEON will be given. The military drama, in five acts, entitled "Le comp de l'enfer," will be performed by the celebrated Inkerman Zouaves.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST A RELAXATION OF THE DIVORCE LAWS.—We are requested to state that a petition adverse to Mr. RAMSEY'S bill, now before the Legislature, asking a modification of the Law of Divorce, has been left in the publication office of this paper.

Secretary Stanton on the War and the Credit of our Victories.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: I cannot suffer undue merit to be ascribed to my official action. The glory of our recent victories belongs to the gallant officers and soldiers that fought the battles. No share of it belongs to me.

Much has recently been said of military combinations and organizing victory. I hear such phrases wit apprehension. They commenced in infidel France with the Italian campaign, and resulted in Waterloo. Who can organize victory? Who can combine the elements of success on the battle-field? We owe our recent victories to the spirit of the Lord, that moved our soldiers to rush into battle, and filled the hearts of our enemies with terror and dismay. The inspiration that conquered in battle was in the hearts of the soldiers and from on high; and wherever there is the same inspiration there will be the seme results. Patriotic spirit, with resolute courage in officers and men, is a military combination that never failed.

We may well rejoice at the recent victories, for they teach us that battles are to be won now and by us in the same and only manner that they were ever won by any people, or in any age, since the days of Joshua, by boldly pursuing and striking the foe. What, under the blessings of Providence, I conceive to be the true organization of victory and military combination to end this war, was declared in a few words by Gen. GRANT'S message to Gen. BUCKNER—"*I propose to move immediately on your works.*"

Yours, truly, EDWIN M. STANTON.

☞St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue—Service on Saturday, Feb. 22, at 10 o'clock A. M. WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address to be read and interpreted for deaf mutes.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

I beg leave to inform Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries and private families that I am closing out my old stock of "SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS," bottled BRANDIES; MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES; JAMAICA and SANTA CRUZ RUM, SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKYS, at my old prices.

Persons who wish to supply themselves, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

Savannah may, or may not be taken, but the people are determined to see Commodore NUTT at Barnum's Museum, where he is surrounded continually by a crowd of delighted people.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN AT PORTLAND.

The Address in Reference to the Royal Speech.

Lord Palmerston Against Intervention.

The Plated Frigate Warrior a Failure.

THE FRENCH LOAN IN ENGLAND.

Who Commands the Mexican Expedition.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Feb. 20.

The steamship *Bohemian*, Capt. BURGESS, from Liverpool on the 6th, *via* Londonderry on the 7th inst., arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *Bohemian* are one day later than those already to hand.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th inst.

Both Houses of the British Parliament had voted an address to the Queen, in response to her speech. The vote was unanimous.

The Opposition approved of the course of the Government in the *Trent* affair.

Lord DERBY thought that the Federal Government had assented with a very bad grace to the demands of the British Government.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the distress in the manufacturing districts in England from the blockade of the Southern ports would not justify the interference of the Government, and that they would continue in their neutral course.

The Bank of France had reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

The product of the last cotton crop of India was pouring into Bombay.

The British iron-clad frigate *Warrior*, on her passage to Lisbon, labored badly. Her decks and cabins were flooded, and in nine cases out of ten she would not mind her helm.

The London *Times'* City Article says that the funds opened on the 6th inst. at a decline of more than one-eighth, but gained firmness toward the close.

It was not quite certain whether the advance to the French Government of from two to four million of pounds, and the shipments to the Continent, would not tell upon the Bank of England.

The Prince of Wales had embarked for Trieste.

The *Journal* of St. Petersburgh, Feb. 7, in an article on the Government Budget, shows that the state of Russian finances, compared with other countries may be considered favorable. It says that an increase of the ordinary income of the Government, without an increase of taxes, may soon be expected.

The *Moniteur*, of Feb. 7, says that Gen. PRIM will not take supreme command of the allied forces in Mexico, but that each General will preserve the integrity of his own command.

The Federal gunboat *Tuscarora* left Cowes about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst., and proceeded westward. The *Nashville* had forty hours start of her.

The engineer of the *Nashville* told the pilot who took her out, that it was agreed by all on board the *Nashville* that she should never be captured; that he had all the valves of the engine so arranged that she could be blown up in a moment; and that if the capture of the *Nashville* was ever heard of a violent explosion would accompany it.

Influential movements were on foot at Manchester for the removal of the duties levied under the new Indian Tariff on cotton goods and yarns imported into India.

These duties were also regarded as disastrous to the cotton manufactures of Lancashire.

Advices from Cochin China say that Bien-hoa, after an energetic resistance, sought capitulation. It was proposed to march on to the capital, as the taking of that place would pacify the country.

A single Ministry for the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia has been formed, under the Presidency of Monsieur BARBO CATARDJI.

Private telegrams from China quote Tea at Foo-Chow at 3 to 4 taels higher. Silks were also higher. Holders of manufactured goods held them at firm prices.

Ning-Po was in possession of the rebels.

Advices from Manilla say that all the tobacco there is to be sent to Spain.

Exchange at Hong Kong was at 4s. 7d., and at Shanghai at 6s. 2¼d.

Commercial by the Bohemian.

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Broker's Circular reports: The sales of the week foot up 28,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators, and 5,500 to exporters. The market is dull with a partial decline of 8d. The sales to-day, (Friday) reach 5,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closing quiet and unchanged, at the following quotations: Orleans, fair, 14¼d.; Orleans middling, 12⅞d.; Mobile fair, 13¼d.; Mobile middling, 12¼d.; Uplands fair, 13¼d.; Uplands middling, 12¼d. The total stock in port is 550,000 bales, including 205,000 American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is generally quiet and steady, except for corn, which has a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market has a downward tendency. LONDON, Friday.

Consols closed at 92⅛@92⅞ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £324,000.

American Securities are quiet and steady.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana.—P. J. Armour, Wm. Hull, Hy. de Garmendia, Y. C. Carbone, A. D. McCarty, Manuel H. Mora, Ant. Reynes, C. W. Farrington, Wm. J. Coombs, J. Whitehead, Mme. Berjah, Mr. Thayer, W. H. Sprague, Robert McCartee, John Stevens, Jr., N. L. Archer, Alfred Lajonchire, Carlos M. Couzat, Geo. K. Thorndize, J. M. de Carvalho, Miss Mary O. A. Tyler, C. H. Hawes and lady, Miss A. Sayle, O. de la Grange, A. Tilton, Mrs. Bacot, servant and 2 children, Mrs. S. Phinney, 1 Van Praag, lady, child and servant, J. Schuller, C. B. Eaton, Manuel Bolanos, Daniel V. Arquimbau, S. Mott, J. W. Stone, Pedro Sanchez, H. A. Allen, P. Cadero, J. O. West and lady, H. Talcott, L. D. Roberts, P. Williamson and lady, Mrs. Geo. Williams and child, Mrs. C. Basden, Henry Richmond, David Cray, F. J. Ferrera, S. Ferrera.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana—Bernard Galloe, Mrs. Sidney Ashby and servant, Anson Taylor, L. Hollenbeck, Thos. P. Duffy, Daniel O'Brien, E. Fisher, Willet Robbins, James Molina, Mr. Fischel, Capt. James Ross, G. Kohr, Thos. Leahy, David Wabson, Frederick Ottendorf, Thos. T. Taylor, Adolphus Hallgarten, A. W. Eckell, Nicholas Glennon, Thomas Brooks, H. C. Underwood, P. E. Carrie.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 46 | Sun sets.... 5 42 | Moon rises...12 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 07 | Gov. Island. 1 56 | Hell Gate.... 3 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Havana Feb. 15, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. Feb. 9, on the outward passage, Jno. R. Keenan, coal passer, died, and was buried at sea.

Steamship Bahiana, (Br.,) Grindle, Liverpool Jan. 20, and Queenstown Feb. 2, with mdse. to Napier, Welsford & Rankin.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse to E. Bynner.

Ship Gen. Newell, (of Kennebunk,) Havre Jan. 1, in ballast to W. H. Riversmith. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Ship Wm. Rathbone, Pratt, Havre Dec. 20, in ballast, and 26 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Ship Southerner, (of Freeport, Me.,) Soal, Genoa 56 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Asia, (Br., of Arbroath,) Tough, Amoy Oct. 30, passed Anjier Nov. 23, with teas, &c., to Olyphant, Sons & Co.

Bark Iddo, Kimball, (of Rockland.) Ulmer, Limerick Jan. 20, in ballast to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig E. P. Swett, (of Bath,) Dunham, Matanzas Jan. 18, via the Delaware Breakwater Feb. 18, with sugar to master. Put into the Delaware Jan. 31, with loss of sails.

Brig Balciutha, (Br., of Greenock,) Clark, Bahia 59 ds., with sugar to R. Dinwiddie.

Bark Evelyn, (of Stockton, Me.,) Patterson, Matanzas Feb. 2, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Ponce, P. R., Feb. 3, with sugar to Daniel Trowbridge.

Schr. G. R. C., (Br., of Cornwallis,) Hammond, Jacmel 16 ds., with logwood and coffee to Kunhardt & Co. Had heavy weather on the coast. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. T. Raymond, May, Nuevitas 19 ds., with sugar to Thos. Owen & Son.

Schr. C. H. Cook, (of Provincetown,) Sparks, Jacmel 4th inst., with coffee and logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

SAILED—Steamship Columbia, for Havana.

WIND—Sunset, N. W

Below.

Ship R. Robinson, Long, from Flushing Jan. 18

Ship Columbia, Bryant, Liverpool Jan. 18.

Also, one ship, unknown.

Spoken, &c.

Ann Pollock—schr., hence for Guadaloupe, Feb. 11, lat. 25 50, lon. 61 50.

Bird of the Wave—brig, from Boston for Port-au-Prince, Feb. 8, off Cape Nicola Mole.

Foster—brig, from Boston for Gonaives, Feb. 8, off Cape Nicola Mole.

Jos. Helmes—ship, from Boston for Melbourne, 20 ds. out, Jan. 29, lat. 25 18, lon. 46.

Foreign Ports.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 26—In port, and disengaged: Barks Malina, from Machias; Winslow, do.; Vigo, New-York; Archer, Portland; La Plata, Cadiz; Our Union, Glasgow; Brothers, do.; M. L. Potter, Cardiff; schrs. Smithson